The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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THE ED. TOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TILDEN, OR HAYES?

The Conundrum Still Unanswered.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1876.

How the New York Democratic Leaders were Sold.

The Democrats sent agents from New York with funds to intimidate or buy up votes in the three doubtful States, and received favorable accounts from the agents before the election. It now appears that the latter pocketed the money. The Democratic leaders in New York are making all their noise on these fictitious figures, and are indignant that the facts do not sustain them.

There is No Probability of Embarrassment from the killing of electors in any of the three doubtful States, as threatened, as provisions are made to fill vacancies. The ineligibility alleged of one of the Vermont electors is unfounded. It will only be necessary for him to be absent, when the other electors can fill his place. He can also resign his postmastership.

Mobilization of the Southern Rifle Clubs.

Intelligence has been received by the Government of the secret mobilization of the rifle clubs in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina, with a view, it is believed, of intimidating the returning boards, and to force the announcement of a Democratic majority, or to take such other steps as their riotous purposes may dictate. In the light of this information, additional precautions have been taken.

Sheridan in New Orleans.

The presence of General Sheridan in New Orleans, it is thought, will have a salutary effect upon all tumultuous assemblies in that quarter. It is intimated that he has all the available troops in his military division not actually in the field against the savages ready for immediate service against any bodies of armed men acting in defiance of law.

Determination of the Confederate Democracy.

The Secretary of War had another lengthy conference with the President today, in which he communicated all late information respecting the situation in the South. He stated that everything was quiet, but that there existed an evident determination in the minds of Southern Democrats to carry those States for Tilden at all hazards. The President intimated to-night that he had received very full and authentic intelligence from responsible parties in a position to speak; and that Hayes' majority seemed assured; but aside from this, he remarked that he was resolved to have a fair count; that this seemed to be antagonistic to the wishes of the Democratic leaders.

Democratic Uprising in the South.

Though the situation is unchanged, the probability of a Democratic uprising in the South, if a fair count gives Hayes the votes of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, is daily growing stronger. The President, however, is not to be overawed by any such prospective demonstration, and if an attempt be made, it will be met with a punishment so summary that the men who undertake it will find a difference between Buchanan in 1861 and Grant in 1876. The killing of United States officers, it is stated, would even now justify decisive measures. It can be stated that the President has no other wish than a fair count and the maintenance of order, and that he will have, and is ready to assert them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of State Canvassers met at ten o'clock today. Messrs. Hayne, Stone, Purvis, Junk and Cardozo being present. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the board hear oral arguments on the point as to the limitation in which the board can canvass the returns for Presidential electors, and that the argument be limited to half an hour on each side.

General James Connor, on behalf of the Democratic candidates, submitted the following paper in regard to the jurisdiction of the board on behalf of the citizens of the State who were present:

"For the Democratic candidates of the State, we submit that all acts of the General Assembly authorizing the Board of State Canvassers to hear and decide cases under protest or contest that may arise in regard to the election of electors for President and Vice President, members of Congress and all others elected at any general election held in this State, are in violation of the twenty-sixth paragraph of the Constitution, and therefore void; and in behalf of the parties aforesaid, we demand that the Board of Canvassers now assembled shall not hear or decide any such cases of contest of votes, but shall only act ministerially in ascertaining from returns and statements forwarded by the boards of county canvassers, the persons who received the greatest number of votes for offices for which they were respectively candidates, and declare the same and certify it to the Secretary of State."

The board went into secret session to consider the point raised. After some deliberation the doors were opened and the Secretary of State, Mr. Hayne, President of the board, announced that, as the point of jurisdiction was a new one, the board would like to hear the constitutionality of the question argued. One o'clock was fixed as the hour of hearing the argument.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of State Canvassers will canvass the returns of the election for President and Vice President, beginning on the 16th day of November, unless the returns from all the counties have been previously received, and will continue to canvass such returns from day to day until the last day of their session, if it be necessary to do so.

The Board adjourned to meet at one o'clock.

CHARLESTON, November 13.—The Democrats to-day filed a protest against the late election in Charleston County, on the ground of intimidation and irregularity.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The Board of Canvassers heard an argument this afternoon from Leroy F. Youmans, on behalf of the Democratic citizens. He maintained that the board had no power under the Constitution to alter the result of the election as announced by the county canvassers, and the State Board had no power to change the returns, and could merely consolidate and announce the result.

At the conclusion of the argument the board adjourned until to-morrow morning, when R. B. Elliott, colored, will address the board on behalf of the Republicans. He will insist that the board has ministerial and judicial functions, and that it has the right to canvass and throw out votes in any county where there has been either fraud or intimidation.

Up to this evening no returns had been received at the office of the Secretary of State but from eighteen counties, leaving four been counties to be heard from. It will take at least a week before the official count is announced. Both parties claim the State, and heavy frauds are charged on both sides. Federal troops have been concentrating here for the last two days.

WASHINGTON, November 13.—Judge D. K. Carter, of the Supreme Court of this District, has gone to Columbia, S. C., at the request of the President, to be present at the canvass of the vote of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, November 13.—The State Board of Canvassers decline to furnish any information to-night concerning the election. They say that more than two-thirds of the counties have been heard from officially. The Democrats claim to have their figures from one representative in each board of county managers. They have no doubt of the election of the Democratic State ticket, and Tilden's election is claimed by a smaller majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 14.—There is a possibility that Dean, Democrat, declared elected to Congress in the Third district by a majority of seven votes over Walbridge A. Field, Republican, may be beaten by the latter. A committee of the Board of Aldermen having recounted the votes of the Third district find that counting twenty-five ballots cast for Walbridge A. Field, in the Fourth district, Field has a majority of about fifteen. The ballots cast were on the ticket furnished by the temperance party, and were probably deposited with a view of electing Field. City Solicitor Healy has advised the Board of Aldermen not to count the twenty-five votes, and the question is probably to be left to the Governor and Council for decision.

VERMONT.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The *World* has a dispatch from Montpelier, Vt., suggesting a new complication in the election for President. The dispatch is as follows:

Henry N. Soliace, one of the Republican Presidential electors elect, is postmaster of Bridgeport, and, therefore, ineligible to the place to which he has been elected. This fact raises the question whether his Democratic opponent cannot contest the election, and cast a vote for Tilden, thus deciding the national contest.

MONTPELIER, November 13.—The disqualification of Henry N. Soliace, one of the Republican electors, who is Postmaster at Bridgeport, will make no difference in the electoral vote of the State, as by State laws the Legislature can fill vacancy.

BOSTON, November 13.—Henry N. Soliace, of Bridgeport, Vermont, Republican Presidential elector, against whose eligibility a question has been raised on the ground of his holding the office of postmaster, this morning sent a letter to-day stated that his resignation as postmaster is already in the hands of the Postmaster General.

ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, November 13.—The Democrats this morning claim the election of Hartzell, Democrat, to Congress in the Eighteenth district by twenty majority.

FLORIDA.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The special correspondent of the *Tribune* in Florida, telegraphs from Tallahassee, that if the votes actually cast are fairly counted, the Republican majority will be from 1,200 to 2,000. It cannot fall below 1,000 votes.

VIRGINIA.

PETERSBURG, November 13.—Jorgenson, Republican, is elected to Congress from the Fourth Virginia district by over 1,000 majority.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 13.—Semi-official returns from all the counties of Ohio are now in, and show a majority for Hayes of 7,332.

NO SWINDLING.

The President's Orders to General Sherman—Integrity of the Ballot Box to be Preserved at all Hazards.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—In accordance with the request of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, that prominent men should go from the North to inspect the counting of votes in that State, the President has invited the following gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans for such purpose: Hon. W. D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; General G. A. Garfield, Ohio; Hon. J. A. Kasson, Iowa; John Schonberg, Pennsylvania; General J. A. Logan, Illinois. It is understood that none of these gentlemen have accepted, and will reach New Orleans within a few days.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—It is stated on good authority that the President has also requested the following gentlemen to visit the South in order to secure a fair count of the Presidential vote, in addition to those already named: Thomas Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Henry L. Stebbins, of New York.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following has been signified by telegraph their intention of starting at once for New Orleans, in response to the call of the Democratic National Committee: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, ex-United States Senator; Hon. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, ex-Governor; Hon. A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Hamilton, of Maryland; Hon. S. S. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, ex-Senator; ex-Lieutenant Governor Colbaugh, of Illinois; Judge J. B. Stallo, of Ohio; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, of New York; Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky; Hon. Theodore F. Randolph, New Jersey; Hon. G. B. Smith, of Wisconsin, ex-Governor; Hon. T. Carroll, of Maryland; Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Hon. G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Prof. Sumner, of Yale College; Hon. H. D. McHenry, of Kentucky.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following: A meeting of prominent Republicans was held to-day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the invitation of Secretary Chandler. It is understood that a proposition was fully discussed and finally unanimously approved, to the effect that the National Republican Committee be advised to invite the Democratic National Committee to unite with it in sending to Louisiana a number of gentlemen representing both parties, of national reputation and enjoying the confidence of the whole country, who should look into the details of the late election, and witness the action of the board of canvassers, and report whether the result indicated the free and fair vote of the State. Dispatches were received from Governor Kellogg inviting such scrutiny, and all the Republicans present used the strongest expression with reference to the imperative necessity that the count should be absolutely honest, no matter who might be elected. Secretary Chandler and Senator Edmunds were compelled to leave last night for Washington, but it is understood that the committee is likely to take prompt action in the direction indicated.

THE GRAND FINALE.

Close of the Centennial Exhibition—General Grant Assists in the Ceremonies.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Rain has been falling steadily since morning, but in spite of the discouraging weather, great numbers of people are in attendance at the Centennial grounds to witness the formal closing of the Exhibition. Since early morning the steam and street cars going to the grounds have been crowded and at two o'clock, the time of the beginning of the ceremonies, it is estimated that fully 100,000 people were inside the inclosure.

Shortly before two o'clock President Grant, escorted by General Hawley, ascended to the platform, followed by the Centennial Commission, Board of Finance, foreign Commissioners and invited guests. After the excitement of the multitude occasioned by the presence of General Grant had subsided, the orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, performed Wagner's "Inauguration March," composed for the opening exercises on the 10th of May last. At its conclusion Rev. Joseph A. Seiss offered up a prayer. The chorus, accompanied by the orchestra, then sang a choral entitled "Fugue," by S. Bach, after which an address was delivered by Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, United States Centennial Commissioner from Pennsylvania and Chairman of the Executive Committee. The orchestra then rendered selections, after which Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, delivered an address. After Beethoven's fifth symphony had been rendered Director General Goshorn addressed the audience at length. Handel's Hallalujah chorus was next given by the orchestra and chorus and Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, delivered an address reviewing the history of the Exposition. The audience then joined in singing "America," after which President Grant declared the International Exhibition of 1876 closed. The Doxology was sung by chorus and audience, accompanied by the orchestra, and the formal ceremonies were concluded.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 10, 1876.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending November 7, 1876, and each patent will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

B. Edgar, Espy—Ear mufflers.
J. Gid, Allegheny—Sash gratings.
W. A. Davis, Allegheny—Sash fasteners.
M. Slocomb, Pittsburg—Windmills.
A. Box, Philadelphia—Drilling machines.
J. C. Fiester, Reading—Weather strips.
C. W. Hovis, Parker—Cooling-iller arms.
H. Lampus, Enon Valley—Crimping apparatus.
G. R. Moore, Philadelphia—Oderless closets.
M. Rhoda, Allentown—Blow-offs for steam engines.
H. H. Blake, Pittsburgh—Elevators.
J. B. Davies, Allegheny—Cleaning sheet metal.
R. A. VanCourt, Philadelphia—Vase for growing plants.
R. F. VanDuzer, Windham Summit—Buckets.
J. Campbell, Spring Forge—Paper pulp.
G. R. Moore, Philadelphia—Car couplings.
Designs—Richard Smith, Philadelphia—Printing border.
Trade marks—Coffin & Altemus, Philadelphia—Shirting.
S. Tuguet & Sons, Philadelphia—Cigars.

OHIO.

S. Kain, Bethany—Harrows.
C. C. Kleinschmidt, Cleveland—Freezing apparatus.
A. M. Kittredge, Salem—Sheet metal.
Kittredge, Clark & Clark, Salem—Strengthening sheet metal.
J. Murphy, Columbus—Stone pavement.
S. Payne, Mt. Vernon—Mill spindles.
G. R. Peck, New London—Windmills.
J. Q. Adams, Cleveland—Steam boilers.
D. Huld, Jr., Cleveland—Trimming sabs.
E. E. Pierce, Cuyahoga Falls—Coupling pins.
G. Lewis, Newark—Cleaning sheet metal.
E. Schumann—Dusting and sifting apparatus.
J. C. Rorick, Wauseon—Bevel squares.
A. F. Whiting, Crestline—Castings.
D. Heffner, Germantown—Clothes driers.
W. S. How, Cincinnati—Mechanical gauges.
W. S. How, Cincinnati—Tool-holders.
Schaffer & Geare, Cambridge—Brick kilns.
Reissue—F. Smith, Tiffin—Wagon bounds and pole brace.

WAR THREATENED.

A Pennsylvania Democratic Editor Threatens War in Case Hayes is Declared Elected.

[From the Lancaster Intelligencer, 10th.]

If Louisiana, counted for Hayes, should elect him, and nothing should occur to change the present impression of the Democracy that they have honestly carried the State, *it is just positively certain that there would be a fight, and that if Hayes should be inaugurated it would be after his party had proven its superior physical power.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Complications.

CRITICISM OF LORD BEACONSFIELD'S RECENT SPEECH—THE CZAR AND THE TURKISH QUESTION—OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF BELGRADE.

VIENNA, November 11.—Reports from Turkish sources state that the Porte has raised several objections to the projected conference, and has instructed its London Ambassador to communicate them to Lord Beaconsfield. Lord Beaconsfield's assertion that all the Powers had assented to the conference is criticised in diplomatic circles, as the Vienna Cabinet has not yet accepted the proposition. Count Andrassy will state his views of the English proposal after the funeral of his mother, who has just died.

LONDON, November 11.—The following is the text of a speech delivered by the Czar at Moscow yesterday in reply to an address of the citizens: "I thank you for your sentiments respecting the political situation which is now more clearly defined than before. You know that Turkey has yielded to my demands for an immediate armistice to end the useless slaughter in Servia and Montenegro. In this unequal struggle the Montenegrins, as heretofore, have shown themselves real heroes. Unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Servians, notwithstanding the assistance of our volunteers, many of whom shed their blood for the Sclavonic cause. I know that all Russia joins me in warmly sympathizing in the sufferings of our brethren and co-religionists. The true interests of Russia are, however, dearer to me than all. My wish to the utmost is to spare Russian blood. Therefore I have striven, and will strive to obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians by peaceful means. In a few days negotiations will commence at Constantinople. My most ardent wish is that we may arrive at a general agreement; should this, however, not be achieved, and should I see that we cannot obtain guarantees necessary for what we intended to demand from the Porte, I am firmly determined to act independently. I am convinced that the whole of Russia will respond to my summons should I consider it necessary, and Russia's honor require it. Moscow will lead the way by its example. May God help us to carry out our sacred mission."

BELGRADE, November 11.—The Permanent Committee of the Servian Skupochtijna having protested against the projected garrisoning of Belgrade by a Russian brigade, Prince Milan has ordered the brigade to remain at Semendria. General Tchernayeff, it is stated, has been advised not to go to Russia, as his return there might complicate the political situation, which is now satisfactory.

BUCHAREST, November 11.—The Roumania Chamber of Deputies has approved a proposal to keep the reserve under arms beyond the period prescribed by law.

HOLLAND TO SUPPLY RUSSIA WITH MONEY.

LONDON, November 12.—Prince Ghika, of Roumania, has arrived in this city.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says the Russian papers there, in warlike reports. It is rumored that Russia is likely to obtain in Holand advances of money upon a large amount of railway shares.

EFFECT OF THE CZAR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 12.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Czar's speech has produced a most alarming impression in political circles there.

MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—THE PORTE OPPOSES THE SCHEME FOR A CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, November 12.—The correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the mobilization of the Russian army will be ordered in a few days. He adds: Russia will send a note to the powers, which, it is said, will explain as all the Powers have agreed about the reforms to be demanded of Turkey, Russia thinks there fulfillment only possible if she prepare to defend them.

The same correspondent mentions a rumor that the Porte has made representations in London against the scheme for a conference; that it is opposed to Constantinople being selected as the place of meeting, and to the inclusion of Bulgaria in the programme. The first of these objections only refer to the preliminary meeting of representatives of the Powers, from which Turkey would be excluded.

TURKEY ENDEAVORING TO [illegible] SESSIONS AMONG THE POWERS.

LONDON, November 13.—Various correspondents confirm the report that Turkey has raised objections to the conference proposal. The *Times* considers Turkey is thereby fruitlessly endeavoring to create dissensions among the European Powers.

A Vienna correspondent states that the Czar made his speech at Moscow, two hours after receiving a telegraphic dispatch of Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the Mansion House.

THE WAR CLOUD AGAIN LOWERING—ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CZAR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, November 13—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: Once more darkness has fallen over the prospects of peace. That it will lift again we may hope, but the news that comes both from St. Petersburg and Constantinople gives us warning that what is called feeling may yet conquer wisdom, and that a certain degree of inactivity already threatens to creep into the judgment of those upon whom depend this tremendous issue of peace or war. The speech of the Czar is not the most alarming incident of the times, but it is far from pleasant reading.

The Turkish Government, who are said to be deeply stirred by the injustice done to their nation and by the ill return their enemies make for all their proofs of moderation, are stated to have telegraphed instructions to their representatives abroad to the following effect: "We desire peace with or without a conference, but we must have guarantees for the integrity of our territory before we can admit the recommendations or requests. We consider it an evil, if not a fatal precedent, to accept a conference upon the internal affairs of the Empire. If Europe has propositions to make to us, let the signatory Powers of the treaty of Paris make them collectively, and we will reply yes or no." Such is the account given of the attitude of the Turkish Government, and if it be correct, it is needless to dwell upon the seriousness of the news. No comment could enhance the gravity of so critical a situation as it reveals. If the language so plainly indicated in this haughty message is really dominant at Constantinople, the prospect is a gloomy one indeed.

STRONG WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA—RUSSIAN OFFICERS ORDERED HOME FROM SERVIA.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says the Czar's speech has found a general and enthusiastic echo throughout the Russian Empire. Town councils, diets, trades, merchants, guilds, the clergy, and in fact all classes unanimously declare without qualification their joyful readiness to contribute to and fulfill to the utmost all demands which the Czar and the Empire might make for the protection of the interests of Russia. They place their fortunes and all their resources at the disposal of the Government, to provide the necessary means.

A special to the Paris *Temps* from Belgrade says that the Servian Government has received insurrections to send back to Russia immediately all Russian officers who have not resigned their commissions in the Russian army.

THE STRATHCLYDE CASE—CONVICTION OF CAPTAIN KEYN QUASHED.

LONDON, November 13.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn to-day delivered judgment in the case of the Queen against Captain Keyn, of the steamer Franconia, which sunk the steamer Strathclyde in the Channel. Judge Bennam says the conviction of Keyn must be quashed from want of jurisdiction.

BARK RUN DOWN.

A Greek bark was run down in the Channel on Saturday. Eight of the crew perished.

A HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, November 13.—A heavy gale prevailed on the coast on Saturday and Sunday nights, and a number of shipping disasters are reported.

Great Britain.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR—SPEECH OF DISRAELI.

LONDON, November 9.—Sir Thomas White was to-day installed as Lord Mayor of London with the usual ceremonies. A grand banquet was given by the new Lord Mayor to-night at the Mansion House. Among the distinguished persons present was the Earl of Beaconsfield. In response to the toast to Her Majesty's Minister, Lord Beaconsfield made an elaborate speech, in which he explained the policy the Government had made for the maintenance of peace during the past year. He said in these efforts the Government had been guided by the principle of maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire, which were guaranteed by the treaty of Paris. He upheld this principle as best adapted to secure the peace of the world. He emphatically repudiated the doctrine that the treaty of Paris ought to be considered obsolete. He recapitulated the events of the past year, and stated that the Government had refused its assent to the Berlin memorandum, and also refused to give its sanction to the proposal contained in the Sousmanakoff letter, because it felt that the occupation of Turkish territory would be a violation against solemn treaties.

The sending of a fleet to Besika Bay insured the tranquility of Constantinople, and showed that the interests of England were not to be trifled with. He continued: Trying as events have been during the past year, the independence and integrity of Turkey have not been violated, and general peace has been upheld. So much for the great purpose which the Government proposed to itself. Another leading object of the Government's policy has been to secure such improvement in the condition of the Christian subjects of Turkey as would remove all cause for disturbance, whether produced by absolute suffering or partly fostered by selfish agitators. Reviewing the Government's efforts in this direction, Lord Beaconsfield spoke of his hopefulness in the prospects of peace. When Servia first showed signs of exhaustion and appealed to the good offices of England to procure an armistice, he testified to the cordiality and readiness with which Russia acceded to the proposal made by England on that occasion. The hopes then existing were, however, frustrated by an outburst of feeling in England which persuaded not only the Servians but the friends of the Servians in other countries that England had suddenly decided to abandon her traditional policy. With regard to the last proposal for an armistice, as England had proposed a month as the minimum of the armistice, and as Russia had herself proposed three months, the English Government considered that the Porte had completly and adequately met its proposal by granting five months, and therefore withdrew from the negotiation when the Porte's offer was refused, but was greatly gratified that an armistice has at last been obtained. He considered the Russian ultimatum unnecessary. Immediately the armistice was agreed to, the English Government proposed a conference. He thought this conference should not merely consist of the ambassadors at Constantinople, but should be participated in by Statesmen who would be likely to have broader and less local views. Lord Beaconsfield concluded with the following words: "I think I am correct in saying that all the Powers have now agreed to attend the conference. The Marquis of Salisburg will proceed to Constantinople for the permanent peace of Europe, which all statesmen are agreed can be best secured by adhering to existing treaties. He knows that the independence and integrity of Turkey will vanish unless the people are placed under a government which studies their welfare. I am hopeful that in the present temper of Europe we shall be able to accomplish these results without those terrible appeals to war of which we have heard so much. We have nothing to gain by war. We covet no cities nor provinces. Our proudest boast is that the British Empire subsists as much upon sympathy as force; but if a struggle should come, it must be remembered that there is no country so prepared for war as England, because there is none whose resources are so great in a rightious cause, and I trust England will never embark in war except in such cause—a cause which concerns her liberty or empire. England is not a country which will have to inquire whether she shall enter into a second or third campaign. When once she will not finish until the right is done."

TRANSFER OF COLONIAL OFFICIALS.

LONDON, November 9.—Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of South Australia, has been transferred to Jamaica. Colonel Russell Guam, Governor of the Gold Coast, Africa, has been transferred to the Bahamas, to take the place of Governor Pope Henessey, who is transferred to Hong Kong.

Four hundred and fifty thousand dollars in eagles were withdrawn from bank yesterday for shipment to New York.

THE SERAPHINE DISASTER—THE CONVICTION OF THE MASTER OF THE FRANCONIA TO BE QUASHED.

LONDON, November 11.—In the case of the Queen against Keyn, master of the German steamer Franconia, which, while on her way from Hamburg touched at an English port and taken on board a pilot to take her down the channel, ran down the Strathclyde, an English vessel, within three miles of Dover, and thus caused the death of a number of persons, including several English subjects, the Lord Chief Justice of England, Right Hon. Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, the Lord Chief Baron Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Lush, Baron Pollock, Baron Bramwell and Sir R. Phillimore concur in quashing the conviction of Keyn, and Lord Coleridge, Mr. Justice Brett, Baron Amphlett, Mr. Justice Grove, Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Lindley, dissent. Judgment will be delivered by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn on Monday. As the decision turns exclusively on the question of the territorial jurisdiction within three miles of the coast will be overturned.

DEATH OF AN EXPLORER.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Cairo to the *Daily News* announces that Frenzian, who was exploring Central Africa with Lucas, died on October 5th, and his body will be brought to Cairo. Gordon has returned from the equator to Lado, en route for Khartoum.

HEAVY PURCHASE OF SILVER.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Economist* has the following: It is stated, directly or indirectly, that the United States Government has lately bought in London silver to the amount of a million dollars for coinage purposes.

India.

DISASTROUS EFFECTS OF A CYCLONE—FIVE THOUSAND LIVES LOST.

CALCUTTA, November 9.—The district of Backergunge was ravaged by a cyclone on Tuesday last. Two thousand native houses were destroyed. The town of Dowlukthan was submerged by waves, and 5,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Government has sent relief to the desolated section.

THE FAMINE IN SHOLAPORE—RELIEF WORKS OPENED.

The Bombay *Times*, of India, announces that relief works have been established in the Sholapore district, where the *Pioneer* on the 6th inst., reported there were prospects of a famine, and forty-five thousand of the inhabitants have been given employment. There is now plenty of grain in the district.

Italy.

ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CASE OF THE POPE'S DEATH.

LONDON, November 13.—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a report which has been presented to the King of Italy by his ministers, regarding the measures to be taken by the Italian Government at the death of his Holiness the Pope. The ministers propose, immediately after the Pope's death, to occupy the neighborhood of the Vatican by military. The Prefect of Rome will request certain Papal officials to assist at viewing the body and other necessary formalities. If this be refused the Prefect will forcibly enter the Vatican, accompanied by the Questor, and also by physicians, notaries and witnesses, who, after viewing the body, will send a certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon. A seal will be attached to the furniture in the Pope's departments and remain until after the removal of the body. After twenty-four hours the body will be at the disposal of the clergy.

The report also recommends that the Prefect be informed, after viewing the Pope's body, to take possession of the most important Papal insignia, including the fisherman's ring, and deliver them with the certificate of inquest to the Cardinal Deacon.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES.

The Vote of the North.

FOR HAYES. Electoral Vote.		FOR TILDEN. Electoral Vote.	
California	6	Connecticut	6
Colorado	3	New Jersey	9
Illinois	21	New York	35
Iowa	11	Indiana	15
Kansas	5		
Maine	7		
Massachusetts	13		
Michigan	11		
Minnesota	5		
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	5		
Ohio	22		
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	29		
Rhode Island	4		
Vermont	5		
Wisconsin	10		
Total	166	Total	65

The Vote of the South.

FOR HAYES. Electoral votes.		FOR TILDEN. Electoral vote.	
Florida	4	Alabama	10
Louisiana	8	Arkansas	6
South Carolina	7	Delaware	3
		Georgia	11
		Kentucky	12
		Maryland	8
		Mississippi	8
		Missouri	15
		North Carolina	10
		Tennessee	12
		Texas	8
		Virginia	11
		West Virginia	5
Total	19	Total	119

Deconsecration of a Church.

What is called a "deconsecration" service was held in Allhallows church, Bread street, recently, by order of the Bishop of London, preliminary to the removal of the edifice. This church is one of a large number in the city which were rebuilt after the fire of London by Sir Christopher Wren, and its history is noteworthy from the fact that its rector in 1556, Rev. Lawrence Saunders, was the first sufferer for preaching in defense of the doctrines of the Reformation, and that Milton was baptized here in December, 1608. There was a crowded congregation in the service, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs attending in state, accompanied by one or two aldermen and common councilmen. Bishop Claughton preached the sermon, choosing for a text St. Luke ix., 59: "Jesus said unto him, let the dead bury their dead, but go thou and preach the kingdom of God." While the Bishop was ascending the pulpit an elderly person in the aisle near the door called out in a loud tone, "I protest against this service in God's name," but had scarcely finished the sentence ere one of the guardians of the peace appeared on the scene and promptly escorted him to the street.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Official Totals Complete.

The official footings of the vote cast in Allegheny county were completed yesterday, and are as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Hayes, R.	28,720
Tilden, D.	19,248
Cooper, Greenback	769
Smith, Pro.	117
National American ticket	8
Hayes' majority over Tilden	9,481

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Errett, R.	14,551
Hopkins, D.	12,951
Errett's majority	1,600

CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Bayne, R.	12,506
Cochrane, D.	8,320
Rabe, T.	151
Bayne over Cochrane	4,186

STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

McNeill, R.	7,091
Smith, D.	4,351
Miller, Pro.	89
McNeill over Smith	2,650

STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Gazzam, R.	5,962
Irwin, D.	5,088
Gazzam's majority	876

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Newmyer, R.	8,993
Sawyer, D.	5,225
Newmyer's majority	3,768

STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Gilfillan, R.	6,332
Patterson, D.	5,332
Galbreth, Pro.	122
Gilfillan over Patterson	1,000

LEGISLATURE—FIRST DISTRICT.

Walker, R.	6,024
Long, R.	6,144
Graham, R.	6,353
Reno, D.	3,987
McDermott, D.	3,789
Stewart, D.	4,078
Starr, Pro.	66
Average Republican majority, 2,255.	

LEGISLATURE—SECOND DISTRICT.

Frazer, R.	2,716
Flinn, R.	2,686
Britton, D.	2,295
Helmold, D.	2,075
Kerr, Pro.	5
Maxwell, Pro.	5
Average Republican majority, 649.	

LEGISLATURE—THIRD DISTRICT.

Taylor, R.	1,184
Zerbi, D.	1,454
Zern's majority	270

LEGISLATURE—FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mitchell, R.	8,149
McElroy, R.	8,128
Weaver, R.	8,303
Shafer, R.	7,717
Epping, D.	5,631
Carr, D.	5,594
Strahley, D.	5,706
Welker, D.	5,706
Warren, P.	21
Bender, P.	22
Angel, P.	26
Hershberger, P.	26
Average Republican majority, 2,307.	

LEGISLATURE—FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ston, R.	6,551
Magill, R.	6,900
Gill, R.	6,941
Fleming, D.	4,728
Penny, D.	4,598
Irwin, P.	568
Vankirk, P.	56
McLuckie, P.	609
Average Republican majority, 2,802.	

LEGISLATURE—SIXTH DISTRICT.

Miller, R.	3,904
Hill, R.	4,042
Fife, D.	2,460
McCabe, D.	2,371
Jardine, P.	58
Scott, P.	219
Biddle, P.	221
Average Republican majority, 508.	

PROTHONOTARY.

Kennedy, R.	29,094
Birmingham, D.	19,413
Gatewood, Pro.	246
Kennedy over Birmingham	9,681

Mr. Kennedy polled 305 votes more than Governor Hayes.

COUNTY TREASURER.

McCallin, R.	28,816
Cooley, D.	19,638
Thorne, Pro.	184
McCallin over Cooley	9,178

Mr. McCallin ran 57 votes ahead of Hayes.

CORONER.

Thomas, R.	28,809
Booker, D.	19,712
Mahan, Pro.	177
Thomas over Booker	9,197

Thomas ran 140 votes ahead of Hayes.

JURY COMMISSIONERS.

Knowland, R.	28,728
Beadell, D.	19,678
Graham, Pro.	192
Knowland over Beadell	9,050

Herron, R. 10,390
Beltzhoover, D. 6,351
Elliott, Pro. 32
Herron over Beltzhoover 3,813

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	1875. GOVERNOR. Hartranft, R.	Pershing, D.	1876. PRESIDENT. Hayes, R.	Tilden, D.	Cooper, G.
PITTSBURGH.					
First, 1st district	21	131	28	171	
First, 2d d.	160	67	2	108	107
Second, 1st d.	90	37	3	119	8
Second, 2d d.	90	27	3	120	31
Second, 3d d.	125	67	10	128	83
Second, 4th d.	104	54	3	123	67
Fourth, 1st d.	82	28	1	90	48
Fourth, 2d d.	96	96	1	101	113
Fourth, 3d d.	43	70	1	45	93
Fifth, 1st d.	48	70	1	45	93
Fifth, 2d d.	125	125	2	121	129
Fifth, 3d d.	53	119	5	105	151

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

FRAUDS of the most audacious character are reported in nearly every State where the Democracy prevail, or where they hope to prevail, and yet, forsooth, they are alarmed for the purity of the ballot-box!

CONTRARY to the general impression that the product of the bonanza mines is mainly silver, it appears from the official reports of the product of each mine that the average product of all the mines is 44 74-100 per cent. gold, and 55 26-100 per cent. silver, and of the new bonanza 47 05-100 per cent. gold and 52 05-100 per cent. silver.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $3,768,378, and produce exports, $4,583,349. The total imports at that port during the year have been $278,931,006, against $284,523,043 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $347,069,544 in 1874. The total exports of produce are $229,157,752 against $217,311,227 in 1875, and $250,752,839 in 1874, and the total exports of specie are $41,457,161, against $65,647,961 in 1875, and $45,813,992 in 1874.

IN THE Supreme Court of the United States, last Monday, in the course of a decision in a bankruptcy case, Mr. Justice BRADLEY gave a very strong opinion upon the question of State's rights, and the relation of the States to the General Government. The drift of it may be seen from the following sentence: The laws of the United States are as much the law within the several States as the State laws are. The United States is not a foreign power with respect to any State in the Union."

THERE are indications that the export coal trade will be soon one of the most active auxiliaries in the re-establishment of the commercial supremacy of the United States. Philadelphia enjoys unusual facilities for the shipping of the products of the mines of Pennsylvania, and the *Inquirer* of that city says that the initial effort already made by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in its projected establishment of a line to Brazil needs but be vigorously followed up to insure the most valuable results.

THE advance sheets of the Postmaster General's report for the last fiscal year show that the receipts from all sources during that period were increased nearly $2,000,000, as compared with the previous year, while the decrease in expenditures for operating the department was nearly $348,000. The total expenditures exceeded the receipts $4,619,290, a decrease from the previous year of over $1,500,000. This is another gratifying result of the economy in our national administration which the people have been demanding.

ONE would think that the very poverty of some of the European Governments should induce them to keep the peace. The budget of Austria for 1877 has just been submitted, and exposes a deficit of 26,000,000 florins, nearly $13,000,000 in gold. This is $2,000,000 better than last year, but deficits are not the sinews of war. Roumania and Servia are no better off than Austria, and Russia's fiscal condition is as weak as any when the disproportion is considered between the leading part she would have to play in war and the limited resources of her treasury.

THE following editorial, which appeared in the Austin (Texas) *Gazette* last Thursday morning, written under the belief that TILDEN had been elected, indicates the fate of loyal men in the South had that calamity taken place:

The tables should now be turned on the villains who have ordered and used United States troops for suppressing a free vote in Southern States, and they should be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. The people of sister States have yielded to brute force and been defeated a free ballot and fair count, now that Tilden is elected President, let every mother's son of them be brought to condign punishment.

The Galveston (Texas) *News* prints the following summary statement from the London *Colliery Guardian*:

The total exports of iron and steel in the month of September of the present year were 220,865 tons, as against 231,303 tons in the same period of the year 1875, and 221,687 tons in the same month of 1874. The exports of iron and steel for the nine months ending 30th of September of the present year were 1,658,769 tons; whereas, in the same period of 1875, they were 1,879,647 tons, and in 1874, 1,830,640 tons. The respective values in the nine months were: In 1876, £15,689,322; in 1875, £20,019,159; and in 1874, £23,702,875.

THE Brooklyn *Argus* is a Democratic journal, but it is as honest and fearless as it is enterprising and able. It advises people who are being educated into the belief that South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, or any of them, have voted for TILDEN, and that a false count of the votes is *to be* made by the Republicans, to be wary. It looks, says the *Argus*—

Very much as if Tilden knows that all of these States have honestly gone against him. The old cry, "Stop thief," and the desperate means used to secure the votes of those States since Oregon, Nevada and Wisconsin have been heard from, are internal evidences of the gambling played.

THE recent Presidential election recalls to mind the historical fact that the first idea of a President for the United Colonies was originated by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN at the Albany Convention in 1751. That convention was held for the purpose of consolidating the colonies under the British flag, but the Crown authorities opposed the scheme, and it was abandoned. The Presidential office was at once created when Congress was held, but the incumbents were called "Presidents of Congress." This office continued until the Constitution provided a President to be elected from the people, of whom the first was GEORGE WASHINGTON.

IT HAS leaked out that last *Wednesday* afternoon the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee telegraphed to the Florida Democratic State Committee that TILDEN was not elected if Florida had gone Republican. At the same time he telegraphed the Democratic candidate for Governor, and to many other prominent Democrats, begging them in the strongest terms to secure the vote of the State for TILDEN. This explains the subsequent train-wrecking, ballot box stuffing, interference with the prompt transmission of election returns and other devilties of like atrocious character, on the part of the Democracy of that State, in the interest of TILDEN and "reform."

THE following remarkable editorial paragraph, which appeared in one of the Washington Sunday Democratic papers, is an admission on its own face of the perpetration of Democratic frauds, and would seem to afford the Republican candidate referred to a good basis for contesting the seat of his competitor:

In view of the next House being very close, Mr. McComas, if he saw fit to contest, would probably be given fair play. The efficiency of the campaign work performed by the Tilden and Hendricks Reform Club of this District is evidenced by the election of Mr. Walsh in the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland. While not relaxing in their efforts in other States, this club gave especial attention to that district, believing that the next House would be close. The District of Columbia can fairly claim to have elected Mr. Walsh, for not less than two hundred of his votes were sent from Washington and Georgetown.

THE people of New York city are today groaning under a debt of one hundred millions of dollars because the men who are now crying fraud imposed 20,000 bogus ballots upon New York city in 1868. In 1871 the Republicans had one majority in the Lower House of the State legislature. A Democrat contested the seat of one of the members. A year afterwards one of the Committee on Contested Seats said, openly: "TWOMBLY, the Republican member, was, of course, elected, but we needed *one vote* to give us the House. It was necessary to have it, so we had to count TWOMBLY out and give the seat to CARY, the Democratic contestant. It was a matter of necessity." The one vote was secured, the Lower House became Democratic like the Upper House, and Boss TWEED was enabled to plan and carry through fresh robberies. And these have been the tactics of the Democracy the country over for years past. And it is because such has been the case that they are now so ready to suspect the Republicans of fraud in advance and to charge that Florida and Louisiana are to be "stolen" from them.

THE National Board of Underwriters, appointed to gather statistics of losses caused by fire resulting from the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July last, have made a report embracing returns from 349 stock insurance companies, 149 mutual companies, 850 chief engineers and 771 chiefs of police. The testimony is universal that losses by fire on the last anniversary were less in number than in any previous year within the remembrance of the persons testifying, but still amounted to the considerable sum of $154,574 16, which the committee regard as "a severe tax upon insurance capital for the gratification of juvenile patriotism." The report contains some important and suggestive facts. Being the centennial "Fourth," it was celebrated, so far as fireworks were concerned, on a scale far surpassing in extent any previous demonstration of the kind in the country; and taking the statistics of actual losses sustained in other years, from the same cause, it was natural for insurance companies to anticipate largely increased destruction of property. So far from this being the case, however, we have the testimony of the committee that the aggregate loss was less than that of any previous year from the same cause. This may be attributed, no doubt, to the greater caution exercised, on the part of individuals and the police authorities, in apprehension of destructive conflagrations. The losses sustained were mainly in the Northeastern States. The West, the report says, was protected by copious rains, and the principal display of fireworks in the South being at Mardi Gras and during the Christmas holidays, the losses were not so serious in that section of the country. The fact remains, however, that fireworks are not in themselves so very dangerous as some people imagine, and that by proper precaution in their use they can be rendered comparatively harmless. The returns from the chiefs of police have special reference to the number of casualties which occurred, whether fatal, serious or slight, and in the compilation they are distributed between those cities and towns having ordinances against fireworks, and those which are without such protective restrictions. By a curious perversity, the fatal and serious casualties are far in excess in those cities and towns where the prohibitory ordinances exist. The total casualties were four hundred and twenty-eight, of which thirty-four were fatal and seventeen serious. The committee, in its report, admits that fireworks when properly manipulated can be made so safe, and can afford so much real pleasure to citizens of all ages, that few persons, if any, would wish to prohibit their manufacture; yet, in view of the danger attendant upon their reckless handling and discharge, they think it important that the sale and use of all fireworks should be surrounded by most stringent municipal regulation, and that no fireworks should be manufactured which at the time of their discharge could not be regulated as to their direction. They specify certain descriptions of fireworks, such as serpents, squibs, chasers, which are completely beyond control when discharged, and the manufacture of which they recommend should be prohibited. Again they make certain recommendations touching those fireworks which leave burning debris after the immediate effect has been secured, and suggest the use of incombustible paper in their manufacture. They further recommend the passage of a law by Congress prohibiting the importation of Chinese fire-crackers, which they characterize as heathenish in appearance and infernal in their explosive effects. During the past ten years, the American manufacturers of fireworks sold $2,556,000 worth of goods. The invoice value of all fire-crackers imported since January 1, 1865, is less, they say, than by two conflagrations directly traceable to them amounted to upwards of $15,000,000. It is not an extravagant statement, they think, that every dollar's worth of fire-crackers imported into this country has occasioned a direct loss by fire of more than one hundred dollars. The report, as a whole, is against the discharge of fireworks of any kind on the national holiday, and especially those kinds which cannot be controlled in their movements after ignition. They hold that if fire underwriters will but make the effort, they can secure the abatement of the nuisance entirely, as the more enlightened public sentiment will sustain whatever efforts are made towards securing a more safe and rational observance of the national holiday.

HAD TILDEN been elected he would have owed his success to the votes and influence of the most ignorant, debased and vicious class of persons in New York State, if not in the nation. Without the electoral votes of that State TILDEN could not be elected, and it was chiefly by the vote of the infected districts of New York city that the Democracy carried the Empire State. Upon this topic the New York *Times* says:

His total majority of say 30,000 in this State was given him by the First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards of this city. In the First, Second and Third districts, including the vilest haunts of the Metropolis, his majority over Hayes exceeded 10,000; in the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth, it was about 9,000, and so on through such crowded quarters as Mackerelville, the Seventeenth ward, and others like them, until over 50,000 were run up in this city. When a more intelligent and prosperous quarter is taken, like the Ninth, for instance, Tilden stands only 4,293 to 4,220 for Hayes; and in the Eleventh, Hayes has 4,570 to 3,502 for his opponent, this district being inhabited by our most intelligent citizens.

If our readers will refer to the last census, they will see how these strong Democratic wards stand in the most ordinary school requirements. The Second ward, that vigorous outpost of the Democratic party and Tweed's citadel—has 2,562 inhabitants who cannot read or write; the Fourth ward, another center of Democracy, has 3,323 illiterates; the Sixth, the Five Points region, which may be considered the stronghold of the Democrats, has 4,962, and the Seventh, a similar quarter, 4,862 who can neither read nor write. The Seventeenth ward contains 2,105 of these intelligent residents, and the Twentieth, which polled so large a vote for Mr. Tilden, has 5,695 of this valuable material for Democracy. On the other hand, the smallest number of illiterates are found in the Ninth ward, which has always been the Republican ward. The sixty thousand persons in New York who can neither read nor write are residents mainly of those wards which have gave Mr. Tilden New York State, and nearly conferred on him the Presidency. More than this, these districts contain more criminal and disreputable persons who can read and write than any similar region in America: *they have more liquor shops, gambling saloons and resorts of crime than any equal space of ground in the world.*

It is not a very pleasant reflection for the average American citizen, to know that the gravest political issues of the Republic are in the keeping of the wretched inhabitants of the vilest haunts of ignorance, vice and corruption that infest our country. Yet such seems to be the fact. The 30,000 Republican majority in the rural districts of New York was overcome and an equal majority scored against the popular will of the interior by the ignorant, miserable and criminal wretches that congregate about the Five Points, and the splendid majority of 10,000 rolled up by the honest, sturdy yeomanry of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties were offset by a single Assembly district in the slums and pestiferous cellars of the metropolis. This condition of affairs calls loudly for relief.

MUCH ado has been made over the discovery that one of the HAYES electors from Vermont was ineligible, by reason of his holding the office of postmaster. The Democrats profess to regard this as a very important discovery, and to see in it the easy solution of the election problem. If they hang their hopes on this slim chance, they are doomed to disappointment. Few, if any, respectable journals of the opposition undertake to assert that, because a Republican elector is ineligible, therefore an elector on the Democratic ticket is legally entitled to take his place. But the Pittsburgh *Post*, always ready to "rush in," declares:

The theory of the law is that where two or more men are candidates for an office and one is ineligible for the office, the ballots for him are lost, and the candidate who is constitutionally eligible receiving the highest number of votes must be declared elected, notwithstanding the fact that the man who was ineligible received a greater number of votes.

This is sheer nonsense—utterly at variance with law and common sense. A person who has been found ineligible for an office to which he has been elected, may be prevented from discharging the duties of that office, by reason of his ineligibility; but the person who ran against him, and was defeated, has no claim whatever upon the office. Where a person is elected to an office, to which he is not eligible, the effect is a vacancy. The votes cast for him are not nullities, but must be counted and returned. The election officers cannot cure the defect by throwing out the votes cast for such person, and returning the candidate having the next highest number of votes as legally elected. Vacancies are filled in various ways, but generally by appointment until a new election can be held. In the case of electors, however, the statutes of the respective States prescribe the mode in which vacancies are to be filled. In our own State, if "from any cause" any elector shall fail to attend, the vacancy is to be filled by those who may be present. A careful investigation has been made, and it has been found that nearly every State has provided for this contingency. Colorado has just passed an act for that purpose. Doubtless some provision for filling vacancies in the electoral college will be found in every State in the Union, for the omission is one which would become apparent at every Presidential election. In the case of Vermont, the postmaster who has been chosen an elector will probably decline to act, in which event the other electors will fill the vacancy as required by law. His ineligibility simply creates a vacancy, and it is only necessary that the vacancy be filled in the proper way. The *Post* is as bad an adviser in law as it is in politics, and ought to "reform."

SPEAKING of the enormous aggregate of our State, county and railroad debts, and of the manner in which our industries and general welfare are interfered with thereby, the Philadelphia *North American* says —and what it says deserves everywhere to be thoughtfully heeded:

The national debt is in process of steady liquidation, and the enormous amount extinguished since the war compares favorably with what France has done. But our other debts have greatly increased. A few States have paid their debts; a few cities have done the same. Generally the obligations have been increased and are increasing. The temptation to make the increase is clear and often strong. The object is usually commendable and presents strong claims of a material nature. But the advantages are future; the burden is instant; and this burden, preventing individual outlay as often as it stimulates that, discourages, drains and is liable to become permanent and very injurious.

We have learned the necessity of sharp economy in political administration within a few years, and the lesson has been so sharp that it will be remembered and effective for years. We have to complete a similar education in all parts of the country regarding local, municipal and general expenditure. While there are these ends which justify indebtedness and make that productive, they are not numerous. Comparatively few of the schemes which contemplated liquidation by sinking funds have ever justified the promise. They have stayed all industry and prevented its profits and, as in the case of South Carolina, caused a greater real evil than the possible expected good. The time has not yet arrived, though approaching, when great reductions can be made in these burdens wherever they exist. Until this reduction has commenced and proceeded so far that the realized advantage is equal to defraying the interest charge and liquidating a portion of the principal it is as unnecessary as anything with which we have to do that indebtedness of any kind should not be unwisely increased.

IN RESPONSE to a recent address from a Canadian temperance delegation, Sir ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, the Dominion Premier, said that while his whole sympathies were with the temperance movement by every means in his power, he did not believe that the prohibitory plan was the best method of dealing with the temperance question. He observed:

I feel that we should take advantage of the machinery that exists at present and endeavor to improve it. We have before it, seeking to have more stringent enactment when we should have the sympathies of most of the population. It is always difficult to legislate on purely moral questions, and especially questions of this kind which have taken such a deep hold upon a large portion of our countrymen.

There is food in this for reflection on this side of the border.

Centenn'al Justice.

Harper's Weekly calls attention to the fact that "an injustice a hundred years old has been corrected." Surely justice is slow of foot, even though sure. Mr. Curtis says: "In the famous ninth volume of the original issue of Bancroft's History of the United States—the volume which drew upon him the wrath of the grandchildren of revolutionary sires, so that the air fairly hurtled with the sound of defensive and manufactory pens—Mr. Bancroft had called in question the patriotic fidelity of Joseph Reed, of Pennsylvania, Washington's Adjutant General."

The essential charge against Joseph Reed was that he took protection from the British during the revolutionary war. The evidence, apparently conclusive, upon which Mr. Bancroft relied was a passage in the diary of Colonel Donop, the Hessian, dated December 21, 1776. In this passage Donop distinctly speaks of Colonel Reed, who had lately received a protection, and who told General Mifflin that he should serve no longer, upon which General Mifflin "called him a damned rascal." The story was in fact been generally believed, so that William B. Reed was often said to have come naturally by his disloyalty during the rebellion. General Stryker, however, has discovered from the records in his office that there was a certain Charles Read, of New Jersey, who at the close of 1776 was commissioned as a colonel of State troops, and who had large landed interests in Berlington county. The troops under his command, however, did no service, for the Lieutenant Colonel refused taking the oaths to the State, as the records show, and Colonel Read took protection from the enemy. There was great confusion in the State, and the reorganization of the troops was delayed, so that the conduct of Colonel Reed did not become public. But in March, 1777, Governor Livingston stated in a message that Colonel Charles Read had submitted to the enemy. General Stryker assumes that Donop thought the force in front of him was commanded by Mifflin, although Mifflin was then in Pennsylvania, and the conversation which Donop reported as held by a colonel who met with Colonel Samuel Griffin, whose name would sound to Donop like Mifflin. Moreover, had Joseph Reed already betrayed the cause on the 21st, he could hardly have failed to communicate to Donop, only six miles away, the secret of the intended surprise at Trenton which Washington intrusted to him by letter dated December 23d. On the 21st of December Donop also reported to his commanding general that Colonel Reed who received the protection had been carried off by 'General Mifflin' as a prisoner. In fact, Colonel Griffin did carry off Colonel Reed, and just a month later the books of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety show that 'Colonel Charles Reed' was in custody, and Mr. Bancroft states in his new volume that he thinks 'there can be no doubt' that the Colonel Reed mentioned by Donop was Colonel Charles Read, of New Jersey. A fatal stigma is thus removed from an officer who stood in the most intimate relations with Washington."

Have women any rights as drovers which men are bound to respect? A recent Canadian case was for $1,000 damages for a Mrs. McIntosh for being turned out of a Great Western Railway car. The Toronto *Globe* reports it: "The action was an important one, and is fully explained by Mr. McIntosh's evidence. She deposed that at the time her pass was refused she was engaged in the stock business, having got a loan of $2,000 from a number of gentlemen to carry it on; that she had frequently got drover's passes from the station master at Aylmer; that she was going to Toronto with cattle, and by being put off the train the contemplated sale was lost. Her pass was refused by the conductor, who declared, 'no woman can ride on a drover's pass.' His Lordship (Judge Boulton) gave judgment for plaintiff, reserving for consideration the amount of damages."

News comes from Paris of the impending divorce of the Marquis and Marchioness de Caux, better known to fame and our readers as Adelina Patti. Marital infidelity is, as usual, the alleged cause.

PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICIAL.

DELAWARE COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,484	Tilden	3,240
Con.—Ward	5,511	Hartman	3,138
Sen.—Cooper	5,077	Hinkson	3,501
As sably—Walters	5,378	Worrell	3,352
Bullard	4,979	Williamson	3,312
Dir.—Hibberd	5,429	James	3,239
J'y Com—Taylor	5,466	Field	3,227

NORTHAMPTON—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	9,309	Tilden	9,389
Con.—Reeder	9,376	Bridges	9,130
Sen.—Yeager	9,307	Engleman	9,161
Ass—Ketch	9,316	Fisn	9,243
Roger	9,226	James	9,176
Walter	9,304	Harris	9,162
Clerk—Hubert	9,301	Snyder	9,255
Dir.—Whitesell	9,306	Keller	9,222
J'y Com.—Brown	9,325	Kern	9,212

DAUPHIN—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	7,491	Tilden	5,432
		Cooper	386
Con.—Killinger	7,342	Wilson	5,474
Sen.—Herr	7,268	Heck	5,578
Ass.—Bailey	7,343	Engelbert	5,384
Freck	3,914	Fisher	2,608
Pro.—Fox	7,465	Miller	5,316
Reg.—A Wotts	7,356	Washabaugh	5,338
J. Com.—Gingrich	7,320	Techtmoyer	5,273
Cor.—Porter	7,377	Reed	5,300
Sol.—Young	7,338	Patterson	5,580
Dir't—Good	7,479	McLaughlin	5,291

BUTLER—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,643	Tilden	4,830
Con.—Thompson	5,642	Sheakley	4,699
Sen.—Greer	5,646	Grotzinger	4,921
Ass.—Miffin	5,375	Graham	5,027
Irvin	5,314	Humphrey	4,729

LEHIGH—OFFICIAL.

Pres.—Hayes	5,584	Tilden	7,753
Con.—Reeder	5,556	Bridges	7,627
Sen.—Orr	5,567	Holden	7,592
Ass.—McIlhenny	5,643	Grube	7,656
Harte	5,593	Heller	7,691
Ballict	5,596	Wakel	7,409

CLARION.

Pres.—Hayes	3,060	Tilden	4,159
A.J'ge—McLaughlin	4,093	Sweny	4,151
Con., 9th d—Lowry	3,060	Gilfillen	2,961
Congress—White	2,955	Jenks	4,246
Senate—Welton	3,377	Corbett	4,845
Ass.—Crousel	3,157	Summerville	4,179
McDowell	3,715	Lockwood	4,205
White	3,118	Scarborough	4,556
Knight	3,624	Leaw	3,046
Dis. Att'y—Michener	3,688	Shallenberger	4,583
J. Com.—C. Michener	3,688	McBrien	3,028
P. Direc'r—Edwards	3,688	Nicholas	3,058

BEAVER.

Pres—Hayes	3,992	Tilden	2,950
		Cooper	306
		Smith	37
Con.—Shallenberger	4,064	McComb	3,169
		Glenn	30
Sen.—Lawrence	3,967	Johnson	3,251
		Gardner	41
Ass.—Caughey	3,920	Lowry	2,727
Eberhart	3,962	Hanley	2,725
Baldwin	449	Shinn	11
Shinlock	447	Morris	39

HUNTINGDON.

Pres—Hayes	3,493	Tilden	2,982
		Cooper	31
		Smith	11
Ass. Judge—Moore	3,227	Miller	3,345
Con.—Mahon	3,457	Senger	3,071
Senate—Fisher	3,459	Cresswell	3,041
Ass—Port	3,468	Isenberg	3,108
Dewees	3,324	Gessenger	2,949
Director—Conrad	3,470	Garner	2,974
Jury Com.—Lutz	3,443	Isenberg	3,044
Coroner—Hewitt	3,437	Patton	3,051

BLAIR.

Pres—Hayes	4,761	Tilden	3,933
		Cooper	3,982
Con.—Campbell	4,683	Reilly	3,867
Sen.—Cowan	4,631	Hollenback	3,928
Ass.—Jones	4,709	Crozier	3,970
		Shock	3,991
		Blackburn	4,025
Sheriff—Stiffler	4,621	Cramer	4,012
Prothy.—Hutchison	4,399	Mitchell	4,061
Director—Bell	4,756	Diehl	3,907
Jury Com'r—Huck	4,708	Eple	4,087

ERIE.

Pres.—Hayes	8,724	Tilden	6,179
P. Judge—Benson	7,187	Galbraith	7,361
Con.—Watson	8,567	Scott	5,333
Sen—Butterfield	8,692	Walker	6,193
Sher.—Sturchicks	8,697	Crawford	6,168
Ch. County Courts	8,909	Bell	5,990
Ass.—Jarecki	2,167	Henry	2,171
Chapin	6,613	Savage	2,501
Kincaide	6,571	Thomas	3,920
Hitchcock	6,666	Emerson	3,928
P. Dir.—Washburn	8,676	Duncan	6,345
Jury Com.—Evans	8,676	Tanner	6,112

BERKS.

Pres.—Hayes	8,020	Tilden	15,611
		Cooper	321
Con.—Markley	6,213	Wilson	15,520
		Sherer	1,750
Senate—Hitner	7,561	Krmentrout	15,127
Ass.—Lyons	4,214	Gonser	15,462
Loose	4,216	Conrad	11,854
Bech	4,233	Gerhart	11,695
Brusstar	4,129	Smith	11,695
Muhlenberg	5,055	Herbein	11,777
Fisher	5,046	Schaeffer	15,378
		Ileber	15,279
Jury Com.—Rhoads	7,998	Boyer	15,281
Coroner—Fox	7,925	Boadhall	15,301

SCHUYLKILL.

Pres.—Hayes	8,679	Tilden	10,456
		Cooper	1,225
		Smith	8
Con.—Nutting	10,092	Scott	10,107
Senate—Foster	4,733	Foster	4,339
Forbert	6,016	Colthan	4,566
Ass.—Potts	4,732	Shoffstgen	4,547
Kauffman	4,635	Williams	4,322
Wilcox	4,545	Wynkoop	4,423
Morgan	4,518	Mahanny	4,307
James	1,583	McKibben	1,766
Fowler	1,709	Felthof	1,818
P. Direc'r—Rhoads	8,613	Thompson	10,511
J. Com.—Drumheller	9,543	Schramm	10,769

WASHINGTON.

Pres.—Hayes	5,594	Tilden	5,323
Judge—Acheson	5,594	Hart	5,568
Con.—Shallenberger	5,494	McComb	5,351
Senate—Wilson	5,669	Gibson	5,256
Ass.—Billingsley	5,506	Riddifle	5,402
Hays	5,773	Hudson	5,155
McLain	6,001	Little	5,270
Sheriff—Worthington	5,590	Hopper	5,347
Jury Com'r—Henry	5,580	Pollock	5,309

UNION.

Pres.—Hayes	2,454	Tilden	1,569
Con.—Lincoln	2,423	Hackett	1,392
Senate—Wagonseller	1,961	Dill	1,685
Ass.—Dalliet	2,049	Bratley	1,604
Sheriff—Wagner	2,013	Reber	1,461

LAWRENCE.

Pres.—Hayes	3,421	Tilden	1,703
		Cooper	99
		Smith	74
Con.—Shellenberger	3,286	Coombs	1,704
Sen.—Wright	3,275	White	2,021
Ass.—Cooper	3,197	Cooper	1,798
Morgan	3,138	Griffiths	1,974
Sher.—Nutter	2,531	Hale	1,907
		Parker	1,907
As. Judge—Aiken	3,329	Pearson	1,980
Jy Com.—Stevenson	3,329	Allen	1,161

LUZERNE.

Pres.—Hayes	14,920	Tilden	18,356
		Cooper	600
		Smith	107
Con., 12d—Payne	12,101	Wright	13,551
Jones	12,417	Conyngham	12,751
		Parsons, F	102
Sen., 20d.—Seamans	5,663	Beamish	5,550
		Mahon	5,022
21d.—Wadham	9,936	Shortz	9,849
Ass., 1d.—Miner	2,695	Stoyer	1,515
2d.—Smith	2,007	Shaver	1,313
3d.—Shonk	2,722	Blair	2,134
4d.—Bateman	2,764	Johnson	2,187
5d.—Daniels	1,594	Judge	1,820
		Brook, F	161
6d.—Kiersted	2,857	Burns	1,971
Jones	2,975	Tierney	1,566
		Merrey, F	1,568
		Hawes, I	606
		Hoover	222
		Fordham, P	43
		Brock, F	45
7d.—Ackerby	1,790	Reilly	1,586
8d.—Jones	1,475	Brundage, F	41
Stanton	836	Hoover	439
		Nably	371
		Dougher, P	726
		Day, F	1
Cl'k C'ts—James	16,124	Kiernan	15,525
		Bossard, I	849
		Marks, I	9
		Herbert, P	149
Prothon.—Barber	16,631	Trimmer	15,719
		Loeb, I	86
		Callender, F	146
Dis. Att'y—Rice	17,541	Hanlon	15,091
		Sturges, P	1

*Short term.

PHILADELPHIA.

Pres—Hayes	78,165	Tilden	62,671
Con.—Freeman	13,021	Thackray	11,141
2—O'Neill	15,201	Gibson	11,881
Berry	15,039	Randall	11,751
1—Kelley	18,820	School	16,432
Harmer	15,652	Duval, Ind	11,954
Sheriff—Rowan	15,722	Mantz	10,554
		Baxter, Ind	886
Reg. Wills—Neal	76,909	Thomas	61,740
Cy Tr—Southworth	76,569	McManus	62,172
Judges C.P.—Allison	17,351	Ashton	61,555
Peirce	17,256		
Yerkes	77,291		

LEHIGH.

Pres.—Hayes	4,584	Tilden	7,755
Congress—Reeder	5,566	Bridges	7,627
Senate—Orr	5,567	Holden	7,592
Ass.—Ballie	5,586	Nakell	7,655
Barte	5,593	Heller	7,671
Muhlenberg	5,055	Gross	7,409
J. Com—Culbertson	5,606	Tool	7,786
P. Dir.—Lichtenwal-			
ter	5,558	Wieser	7,735
Trus. A.—Shimer	5,577	Klump	7,694
Fisher	5,046	Schwartz	7,699

JUNIATA.

Pres.—Hayes	1,550	Tilden	2,073
Con.—Mahon	1,542	Stamper	2,019
Sen.—Balsbach	1,526	Crawford	2,013
Ass.—McAlister	1,536	Garman	1,988
Sheriff—McClellan	1,561	Wagner	1,954
Reg. & Rec.—Haller	1,555	Musser	2,010
J. Com.—Dallet	1,546	Hamilton	2,011
A.J'ge—McLaughlin	1,517	Elder	1,996
Spangle	1,538	Bartley	2,020

CARBON.

Pres.—Hayes	2,758	Tilden	3,166
		Cooper	70
Con.—Waller	2,844	Quinn	3,100
Sen.—Schoch	2,882	Burnett	3,111
Ass.—Rapsher	2,976	Kramer	3,225
Hudsen	2,806	Wainwright	2,726
As. Judge.—Foster	2,784	Leonard	3,090
Prothon.—Kemerer	3,036	Dotst	2,947
Sheriff—Palster	2,732	Raudenbust	3,171
Jury Com'r.—Scott	2,841	Keller	3,098

CHESTER.

Pres.—Hayes	9,715	Tilden	6,621
Con.—Ward	9,709	Hartman	6,579
Sen.—Everhart	9,705	Harp	6,598
Ass.—Butler	9,776	Moore	6,575
Fulton	9,720	McCanna	6,555
Mackellduff	9,657	Hoskins	6,562
Edge	9,704	Hoskins	6,837
P. Direc.—Bullock	9,723	Hannigan	6,581
Jury Com'r—Grim	9,741	Fetters	6,564

CAMBRIA.

Pres.—Hayes	2,988	Tilden	4,357
Con.—Campbell	3,070	Bellly	4,315
Ass.—Sloan	3,157	Conrad	4,119
Sen.—Lemon	3,096	Dewey	4,085
Brown	3,240	Thomas	4,243
Sher.—Davis	3,481	Ryan	3,692
As. Judge—Jones	3,023	Flanagan	4,281
Rutledge	2,950	Thomas	4,137
P. Dir.—Cunningham	3,227	Hughes	4,093
J. Com.—Dumm	3,108	Cramer	4,197

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Pres.—Hayes	4,268	Tilden	5,064
		Cooper	88
Con.—Kislinger	4,624	Wilson	5,239
		Demuning	1
Sen.—Wagonseller	4,380	Dill	5,469
Ass.—Dougal	4,660	Snyder	5,207
Bubb	4,377	Sherwood	5,120
		Waldron, G	153
		Stemberg, G	186
Reg. & Rec.—Wilvert	4,133	Shipman	5,378
		Jones, G	305
Jury Com.—Vankirk	4,425	Determine	5,215
		Nevin, G	198

WARREN.

Pres.—Hayes	3,151	Tilden	2,335
		Smith	32
Con.—Watson	3,321	Scott	2,202
		Mead	2,187
Sen.—Stone	3,309	Taggart	2,219
		Catlin, F	79
Ass.—Lindsey	3,055	Knight	2,230
		Baxter, P	195
Sher.—Brace	3,092	Chase	2,339
		James, P	159
Prothon.—Water	3,086	Dalrymple	2,354
		Hodgson, P	26
As. Judges.—Acocks	2,804	King	2,539
Connely	2,923	Hamilton	2,187
		Davis, P	282
		Pratt, P	109
Cor.—Green	3,160	Wright	2,348
		Whitney, P	101
Trus. Acad.—Miles	3,123	Palmline	2,573
		Thompson, P	96

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, November 18, 1876.

of this kind has already, once in the history of the two nations, been detected too late, and in any case is disquieting to find that Russia is entering upon a difficult and critical negotiation under so profound a delusion as to the temper of this country as that which generated the Crimean war. The *Times'* article concludes with an argument in favor of a conference not confined to the inevitable topics. It believes that guarantees satisfactory to Russia may possibly to Turkey may be arranged. If Russia rejected all attempts at settlement, which the *Times* does not believe likely, England would be free in future, and have the satisfaction of knowing that she was not responsible for failure. The experiences of the past discredits the suggestion that Turkey might resist proposals recommended by the joint authority of Europe; but should it be realized, Russia would be only too ready to act as the executive officer of a confederation of the European powers."

INTEGRITY OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BRUSSELS, November 14.—*L'Nord* says the English proposals for a conference support the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, not its independence. *L'Nord* congratulates Lord Derby on having excluded from his proposals a formula which is incompatible with existing facts, and which the decisions of the conference would necessarily set aside. The form of the English proposal gives reason to hope that England will not refuse assent to any guarantees really indispensible.

MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 14.—The Czar has ordered the mobilization of a part of the Russian army. A circular of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Premier, to Russian representatives abroad, explaining this measure, says: "The Czar does not wish war, and will, if possible, avoid it. He is, however, determined that the principles of justice, which have been recognized as necessary by the whole of Europe, shall be carried out in Turkey, under efficacious guarantees.

ENGLISH ENGINEERS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 14.—Several English officers of the Corps of Royal Engineers have arrived here.

RUSSIA TO BE ISOLATED, IN CASE SHE INSISTS ON WAR.

LONDON, November 14.—A special from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says Russia has given large orders to French houses for military exports. Should Russia persist in her warlike policy, there is reason to believe she will be perfectly isolated.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR WAR—TORPEDOES PLACED IN THE BOSPHORUS AND THE FORTS STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, November 14.—A dispatch from Nisch to the *Standard* reports that Abdul Kerim Pasha has been ordered to return to Constantinople, and started thither on Monday.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says quarters for 20,000 men are being prepared at Rustchuk. The fortresses of Salistria, Schumla, Rustchuk and Varna are to be held by 75,000 reserve men from the Asiatic army corps. Derwish Pasha has been ordered to send a large force to Constantinople, and steamers have been sent to the Albanian coast to transport them.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the Russian ambassadors at the several courts have been ordered to officially communicate to the foreign Governments the Moscow speech of the Czar, and give especially an explanation of its meaning.

The *Standard's* special from Constantinople declares the Turks are firmly persuaded that Russia will make unreasonable demands, in order to provoke a rupture. The Turks are vigorously preparing for war. Torpedoes are being placed at the eastern entrance of the Bosphorus and the forts have been strengthened. The people in Constantinople and elsewhere are forming a national guard.

The *Golos* announces that Grand Duke Nicolas will establish his headquarters at Kistenev, in Bessarabia.

MORE HOPEFUL VIEW.

LONDON, November 14.—The *Daily News* publishes a letter from Eugene Schuyler, dated Constantinople, vouching for and inclosing documentory proofs of the accuracy of passages in his book on Turkistan concerning Russian operations in Central Asia, which have lately caused much controversy here.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna thinks the meeting of the conference is tolerably well assured. The Porte, although putting forward objections, has intimated that it would lean more than ever on the British Government. From indications of the Russian demands which General Ignatieff has given, it appears that Russia will require the appointment of governors for fixed periods, employment of Christian officials whenever practicable, reform of taxation, local police, etc.; also that reforms should not be limited to the provinces inhabited by Bulgarians. If these, as it appears possible, are all Russia's demands, and if Russia shows moderation in regard to guarantees, there will not be much need for the Czar to take an independent course.

The *Daily Telegraph's* special from Pera states that Lord Derby has replied to the Turkish objection to the conference in a conciliatory but firm tone. He forcibly points to the necessity for a conference in the interest of Turkey herself. The Czar explains his proposal of administrative autonomy as a system of local institutions which should give the population some control over their own affairs, and says there is no question of establishing tributary States. The Turks, who is ely adopted a very conciliatory tone, have in somewhat subdued by the Moscow speech.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* reports that in obedience to Russian demands, Prussia has ordered some troops on her Turkish frontier. The *New Free Press* of Vienna says England possesses the clearest proofs of Russia's ulterior designs. He has communicated them to Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London. A complete agreement is established between England and Austria.

The London *Times* says that England's only course is to proceed with the conference, and not consider anything as changed by the recent manifestations in Russia. In this connection they rely on the good wishes of all the Powers, but one of which will refuse to aid in the work of securing the peace of Europe. The *Times* thinks, therefore, that the possible obstinacy of the Porte is the real danger.

AUSTRIA FAVORS THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, November 15.—A favorable reply of Austria to the English conference proposal has been dispatched to London.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA IN ACCORD.

VIENNA, November 15.—Nothing is known in diplomatic circles here confirming the statement published in the *New Free Press* that England had communicated certain ulterior designs of Russia to Count von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador in London, and that a complete agreement was established between England and Austria.

ADRESION OF THE PORTE.

LONDON, November 15.—A Reuter telegram from Constantinople says: All the Powers are stated to be in accord respecting the conference which is expected to commence its sitting at the end of November. The Porte has made some objection, but its adhesion appears certain. England having made urgent representations to that end.

EXPORT OF HORSES PROHIBITED BY RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—An Imperial order was promulgated to-day prohibiting the export of horses from Western and Southern Russia.

WAR RISKS.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Post* to day, in its financial column, says: London underwriters are taking five shillings per £100 for the risk of capture on steamers now loading in Russian ports.

REFORMS TO BE DEMANDED BY RUSSIA.

VIENNA, November 15.—The *Political Correspondence* published a letter from its St. Petersburg correspondent, which summarizes the reforms Russia intends to demand of the Porte, as follows: First, disarmament of the entire population of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, without distinction of creed. Second, abolition of irregular troops. Third, transfer to Asia of the Circassians settled in Europe. Fourth, the language of the country to be introduced in the public offices and tribunals. Fifth, a native Christian to be appointed Governor by the Porte in each province, and the appointment of a permanent commission of supervisors, composed of consuls of the Great Powers. The letter also mentions as reforms to be demanded those specified in a dispatch from Vienna.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY—A RISING OF THE POLES FEARED.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says the force which Russia will mobilize in accordance with the recent ordinance numbers 195,292 infantry, 25,788 cavalry, and 912 rifled breech-loading cannon. The rifles are of the American Berdan pattern. Because of the state of the weather, military men estimate that at least a month will be required before the above force can be concentrated on the Pruth.

The *Post's* Berlin dispatch says preparations have been made for the concentration of the Russian army on Vistula, which is to be reinforced by the Imperial Guards.

LONDON, November 15.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says: A most trustworthy correspondent telegraphs from Paris that Germany positively refuses to participate in the Khedive's affairs.

Intelligence from Warsaw indicates an impending Polish rising. The Government has posted placards in Warsaw, prohibiting any gathering in the streets. In this connection the *Financier* says the news of the proclamation of a state of siege in Poland arrived in London last night.

DERBY WILL PROTEST AGAINST THE MOBILIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY—TURKEY PREPARING FOR THE CONFICT —THE HITCH IN REGARD TO THE CONFERENCE—THE "THUNDERER" HOPEFUL OF PEACE.

LONDON, November 16.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris says: It is announced that Lord Derby is on the point of addressing a protest to the various Powers against the mobilization of the Russian army.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says: Advices from the Russian frontier announce that freight trains on the railway lines from the Polish frontier southward have been stopped, the roads being required for the transporation of military stores. All the physicians in South Russia have been invited to enter the army.

Turkey is also preparing. She intends to concentrate a large army corps of 40,000 men each in Bulgaria, and will merely leave sufficient men to maintain the defensive on the side of Servia and Montenegro. Four hundred officers of engineers have been engaged by the Porte to superintend the strengthening and arming of the fortresses of the Danube. A contract has been signed for providing Widdin for eight months for a garrison of 14,000 men. The armament of Widdin is complete. It consists of sixty large Krupp cannon and eight five pieces of smaller caliber. The Danube flotilla has been reinforced. The arsenal at Constantinople is busily engaged in fitting out the fleet. A military train of 1,200 wagons is being formed.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* explains the hitch in regard to the conference. The Porte considered England's proposal as vague, and instructed its ambassador in London to ask the British Government what it really meant to propose. England refused thus to forestall the action of the conference, and Turkey declined to participate. The invitation to join the conference will be repeated to the Porte.

Governor Shepherd's Failure.

The creditors of ex-Governor Shepherd to-night decided to premit him to proceed with his business, his property to be placed in the hands of trustees.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY.

WASHINGTON, November 15.—The trial of the claim of Admiral Porter, of the North Atlantic Squadron, for prize money, growing out of the capture of the Richmond, was began yesterday, before Judge Hibbards. About one million five hundred thousand dollars is involved in this controversy.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

shows that there were distributed during the past year 1,620,000 packages of vegetables and field seeds and textiles, including nearly 900,000 of vegetable, 372,000 of flowers, 66,000 of wheat, 64,000 of tobacco, and 893 of cotton. The seeds were collected from all parts of the world because of their peculiar excellence.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Appropriations has been called by its Chairman to meeton the 22d inst. The estimates for the diplomatic and consular service slightly exceed $1 200 000. This is $59,000 in excess of the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year, and nearly $150.000 less than the estimates of it st year. The estimates for all expenses of he Government, with the exception of pensions, are larger than the appropriations of the present year. The pension estimates are $28,533,500—a million less than the amount appropriated for the present year. Considerable annual reduction in pension lists may now be counted upon. The Indian and army estimates are much larger than the appropriation granted last session for the current fiscal year, but the postoffice estimates promise to be nearly the same.

REPORT OF INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner is at work upon his report. He will make few recommendations, and regards it as unnecessary to make any change in taxation.

A MEETING OF CREDITORS OF EX-GOVERNOR SHEPHERD

was held this evening. Ninety per cent. of the creditors were present, and unanimously agreed to extend for a period of five years their several claims. Mr. Shepherd turned over all his property to Hon. George Taylor, H. A. Willard and Samuel Cross as trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, but with the agreement that he is to have the management of the realization of his assets. The detailed statement of the affairs showed an excess of about half a million of dollars of assets over liabilities. His friends confidentally anticipate that he will be able to settle up his affairs long before the expiration of the time granted.

RIOT IN SCRANTON.

Striking Mechanics Attack Those Who Returned to Work—Several Persons Injured.

SCRANTON, November 14.—A serious riot occurred to-day between the Delaware, Lackwanna and Western Railroad Company's mechanics on strike, and some of their number who recently returned to work. A fight occurred in the vicinity of the shops as the men were quitting work. Bars of iron, stones and other missels were used and several were seriously injured.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie.

Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, ex Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and President Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprised of Crawford county, died suddenly at his residence in Meadville at six o'clock yesterday morning. The deceased was a native Pittsburger, having been born here about the year 1807. He was the son of Mathew B. Lowrie, who come to the city from Butler county, and was a well known Justice of the Peace of that early day. Judge Lowrie studied law with Walter Forward, and was admitted to the bar August 4, 1829; from that time until 1846 he devoted himself assidonously to the practice of his profession, when he was elected Assistant Judge of the District Court, which position he held until 1851, when he was elected a Judge of the State Supreme Court. His associates on the Supreme Bench elected the same year were Jeremiah S. Black, Ellis Lewis, J. B. Gibson and Richard Coulter. In 1852 he became Chief Justice, which position he was at 1863, when his term of twelve years expired. Upon his retirement from the Supreme Bench he renewed the practice of law in this city, in which he continued until 1870, when the thirtieth judicial district was created, and he was elected judge. His remains will be removed to Meadville the following year. He has since resided and attended to the duties of his position. While he was serving as Judge of the District Court of this county he was also Professor of Law in the Western University, and a number of the leading lawyers now at the bar received their law from Judge Lowrie under his direction. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion he was a Presbyterian, having been an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church of this city for many years.

The deceased married a Miss Thompson, at that time a resident of this city. One son is now a Professor in the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny, another, James A., is a lawyer, practising in Denver, Colorado. A daughter of Judge Lowrie is the wife of Mr. Wm. A. McClurg, of Allegheny. He had two sisters—one of whom is the wife of Dr. Wiley, of Philadelphia, and another the widow of the late W. W. Wilson, of Allegheny. The deceased had, besides, many warm friends in this city and vicinity, who will sincerely mourn his sudden death.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 15, 1876.

Financial circles were quiet and steady to-day, with little change from the previous situation. The supply of money is abundant, and while discount rates remain steady at former figures, there is more tendency toward ease than for some time past. Borrowers experience no difficulty in obtaining all the accommodations they require, provided their standing is unexceptionable or they can present collaterals of undoubted character. Rates rule from 7@9 per cent. on prime commercial paper, with some business done on first-class collaterals as low as 6. Exchange is still in rather light supply but rules about even in bank settlements. In local stocks and securities we have nothing to note, except a correction of a most annoying and explicable error in our report of the sales made by John D. Bailey last evening. In that report, Exchange National Bank stock was erroneously reported as having been sold at a figure much below its real market value. The real sale was of Allegheny National Bank shares at $51 75. The Bank of Industry stock reported was a lot of ten shares, of which only a part was paid up, and which sold at $20 00 for the lot. We give below recent Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid. Asked.		Bid. Asked.
A V R R 7's 1873	104¾	E & P 1st 7s	92 .....
A V R R 7's '85	88	E & P 2d 6s	75 .....
A V R R inc 7s	46 47	E & P Consol 6s	87 .....
C & P stock	88¾	P & Conn stock	85 .....
C & P consol 7s	110¾ 111	P & Conn 7s	105¾ 106¾
C & P 4th mtge	105¾	P, Ft W & C	.....
P R R stock	40¾	P, Ft W & C 1st	101¼ 103
P R R 1st m.	102¾	P, Ft W & C 2d	102¾ .....
P R R gu.	107¾	P & Con 1st mtge	120¼
P R R gu.	106 107	P & Con 2d mtge	104
P R R con.	106¾ 101	P, T & B stk	8¾
Ohio & Pa.	76¾	P, T & B 7's	47
P, C & St. L. 7s	81¾ 82	West Penn 6s	73

—An English paper, discussing the present situation among the rail manufacturers, says: "The fact must not be overlooked that rails have become sensibly cheaper during the last three years, and their great or cheapness has of course a tendency to increase their consumption. This comparative cheapness is, in fact, the great future hope of the iron trade: it must in time tell upon the existing stagnation in that branch of the national industry, and it must either very materially mitigate or altogether remove it. The temporary slackness in their traffic receipts has evidently not yet discouraged the leading companies; on the contrary, they are prosecuting renewals and improvement, and are even developing extensions, with vigor. At the same time we fancy that it is colonial railways which must prove our best customers for rails and materials for some years to come. The mother country is fairly riddled with railways, and every town and district of any importance or value is not only supplied but even overdone with railway communication. More sidings, more third lines, more renewals may absorb year by year a certain quantity of railway iron in Great Britain itself, but it is the colonies which are, after all, the future field for the labors of the railway engineer."

—In connection with the market for railway bonds, the New York *Herald's* money article has the following sanguine remarks on the prospects of railway business: "Railway mortgages, while not actually traded in, were firm, the business done representing purchases for investment. The most experienced railroad officials give it as their opinion that never in the history of railroads in this country has there been so large a tonnage of freights to move, or of such varied character. The South has its cotton and tobacco to ship, the Southwest its stock, the West its grain and provisions, and in all directions merchandise, coal and farm products are being moved in immense quantities. It is but natural that under these encouraging conditions faith in the future of first-class railway bonds should begin to find expression and prices materially improve."

—The Philadelphia bank statement of averages for the past week, as compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease in loans of $182,281, in specie of $14 321, in national bank notes of $634,070, in due from banks of $28,809, and in due to banks of $904 879. The reserve increased $587,797, the deposits $680,-42, and circulation $133,734. There was considerable falling off in the business a bank, the clearings showing a decrease of $9,902,902, and the balances a decrease of $947,645.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	117¼	117¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5's, 1881, reg.	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20's, 1865, old	112¾	112¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20's, 1867	113¼	113¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 5-20's, 1868	113¼	113¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10-40's, 1904	112¼	112¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. 10-40's, coupons	112¼	112¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	123¾	123¾	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 per cent. funds	102¼	102¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	72	72¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	24¼	24¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adams Express	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	60¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Central	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
Michigan Southern	79¾	80	80	80	80	80
Illinois Central	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Chicago & Rock Island	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Do. preferred	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
St. Paul common	29¾	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Do. preferred	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Wabash, common	10¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	101¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Union Pacific	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
Harlem	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron Mountain	12¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C., C. & I. C.	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Del., Lack. & Western	71¾	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
S. Carolina, April	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Carolinas, July	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	100½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Do. preferred	103¾	Missouri Pacific	33¼
Michigan Central	91¼	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113¾
Lake Shore	74½	Hannibal & St. Joe	12
Illinois Central	75¼	Union Pac. stock	59½
Ohio & Miss.	30¼	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	54	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do preferred	87¾	Do. land grants	100¼
C., C. & I.	45	Do. S. F. bonds	90
N. J. Central	93		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¼	New 5's	113¾
5-20's, 1865	110	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	113¼	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, November 15, 5 P. M.—Business at the Stock Exchange to day has been quiet and steady, but there was no marked recovery in prices. Two minor failures are reported in connection with the formidable settlement. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to day is £363,000. Consols 95 7 16 for money and 95 9 16 for account. Illinois 5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do 1867, 105¾; 10 40's 108; new 5's 106¼. Railroad securities—New York Central 96; Erie 9½; do preferred 17.

PARIS, November 15.—Rentes 104 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 15.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, November 15.—Gold 110¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 527.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1876.

Business was moderately active to-day but showed no marked movements in values, and prices on nearly all staples were quotably unchanged from our report of yesterday. The prospects of trade at present seem fair for a moderate activity, but we do not look for any very marked increase in the demand for merchandise or manufactures for the present. The feeling of uncertainty caused by the doubt about the Presidential election, and the speculations as the financial policy of the next administration will be likely to operate against any new enterprises, and will inspire caution in the prosecution of established business. The effect of this is apparent in the neutralization of the influence of the European way news on our markets. Had the Presidential question been out of the way, there can be no question but that the European news would have produced a decided upward turn in grain and stock markets, but, as it is, the anxiety about the trouble at home seems to make men quite indifferent to affairs abroad.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,450	Apples, bbls	64
Corn, bus	1,092	Cheese, lbs	435
Oats, bus	400	Butter, lbs	54
Barley, bus	1,250	Bacon, lbs	55
Rye, bus	00	Potatoes, bus	88
Hay, tons	33	Seed, lbs	63

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour bbls	11,804	10,133	21,937
Wheat, bus	21,220	15,955	37,175
Corn, bus	4,941	937	5,878
Oats, bus	9,772	6,644	16,416
Barley, bus	1,673	2,000	3,673
Rye, bus	14,451	18,505	32,956
Rye, bus	2,538	1,622	4,160
Hay, tons	1,210	1,175	2,385
Butter, pkgs	291	355	646
Cheese, lbs	9,300	7,256	16,556
Bacon, pcs	188	227	415
Potatoes, bus	4,611	8,834	13,445
Hay, tons	39	39	78

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market is moderately active and prices are steady and unchanged. Receipts is fair, and holders are not disposed to pay full prices asked, as the present price of flour leaves them an insufficient margin to operate upon. We quote prime Ohio and Pennsylvania red at $1 27@1 30 per bushel; amber at 1 30@1 33@1 35. Corn is quiet and rather easier. We quote ear at 50@52c; shelled at 50@55c for prime yellow; 53@55c for high-mixed; 53@53c for low-mixed. Oats are steady and in fair demand at unchanged prices. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at 35@36c; Western at 34@35c. Rye is stronger and in fair demand at 75@75c. Barley is in liberal supply and rather weak for sizing. We quote 85@1 00 for good to prime spring; prime to choice Canada, 1 05@1 10. Jobbing sales are made at the general advance.

FLOUR—Is in moderate demand but steady and unchanged. Jobbers still quote their wholesale rates as follows: No. 3 white wheat extra, $7 50@8 00 per barrel; No. 1 amber do do $8 25@8 50; prime red wheat flour $6 25@7 00; choice do do $7 00@7 50 per barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard, brands of flour are as follows: Fancy white brands of red winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 25@7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota at $6 50@7 75; Missouri and Illinois at $6 50@7 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; buckwheat flour $4 00@4 50 per barrel. Rye flour is in demand at $5 75@6 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Is dull and hard to report a fair jobbing demand. We quote loose from wagon at $19 00@15 00 per ton. Baled from first hands at $17 00@18 00 per ton. Jobbing sales from store the usual advance is obtained.

MEAL—Is in fair demand and steady. The rates current are: Bran $16 50@17 00 per ton; middlings $20 00@22 00; screenings and ship stuff $15 00@17 00; chopped feed $20 00@22 00.

Country Produce

APPLES—Receipts for the week ending today were very large, barrels which sold largely to the stock on hand. Prices are still depressed and retain their former level. We note sales in a jobbing way at $1 00@1 50 per barrel.

BEANS—Are quiet and unchanged at $2 00@2 25 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Supplies are liberal and the market is easy. Prices are unchanged and the same as those ruling for some days past. We quote choice hurl at 6@6c, as to quality; brush at 4@5c; crooked at 3@3½c; medium green 4@4½c; red-topped 3@3½c; inferior not wanted at any price; crooked sweepings, and bunt rejections are cut off from the prices given, according to quality.

BUTTER—Is in rather extensive over-abundant and rather weak, but strictly choice rolls are in rather light supply and firm at yesterday's quotations. Packers are not disposed to operate, consisting of 55 packages, a comparatively small proportion of which were choice rolls. We quote prime to choice solid packed 15@18c; do roll 18@20c; choice dairy rolls 22@25c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair supply and demand and steady. We quote at $3 75@4 00 per cwt. for prime quality.

CHEESE—Continues easy and rather quiet, dealers being very generally stocked up and the demand very moderate. We note sales to hold however and show no disposition toward any quotable alteration. Receipts are rather lighter having been but 937 lbs for the week ending to-day. We quote prime September Ohio factory at 13½@13¾c; New York Goshen at 13¾@14c. New York Goshen rules at 13¾@14c in round lots; 14¼@14½c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Are coming in freely and the market is easy. Prices are at $8 00@10 00 ₱ barrel; $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Is in moderate demand and steady. Prices range from $4 00@5 00 ₱ barrel for common; $4 50@5 00 for extra choice.

DRIED FRUITS—The supply is large and the market is rather easy. Prices rule low. We quote dried apples nominal at 4½@5c ₱ lb. for prime, and 3@3½c for choice; dried peaches 6@7c.

EGGS—Fresh are rather scarce and firm at former rates. Prices are steady at 29@29c ₱ dozen; packed stock is in moderate supply at 22@23c.

FEATHERS—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@50c.

HONEY—We can report a fair trade demand for new California at 22@25c ₱ lb.; domestic 20@22c ₱ lb.

NUTS—Are in good supply. We note chest nuts at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bushel; hickory nuts $1 50 ₱ bushel.

ONIONS—Are easy at 60@62 ½ ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—The demand is moderately active and prices are steady with a good supply. We quote Early Rose at 60@65c; Peerless 60@65c ₱ bbl; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Live turkeys 7½@8c each; dressed 15@16c ₱ lb. Ducks 50@60c ₱ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts are somewhat increased during the week ending to-day, aggregating 8,834 bushels. There is little or nothing doing on track at present however, and quotations for that trade would be wholly nominal. From store there is a fair demand for prime stock, and prices are steady and unchanged at 60@65c ₱ bushel for prime peach blows; lower grades and Jersey sweets $1 50@3 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00, ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@16c for best city make.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. In railroad bonds the afternoon there were some large transactions in Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidate sinking funds at 85 @85¼; Erie thirds fell off to 100⅝; Union Pacific firs's advanced to 100; New Jersey Central convertible sold at 93. State bonds quiet at nominal prices. The stock market at the opening was from ⅛ to ½ per cent. lower than at the close yesterday, except for St. Paul shares, which were higher for common and ¾ for preferred. From the opening until about noon the general list advanced from ⅛ to 1 per cent., the latter Lake Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western: Michigan Central advanced ¾ and Western Union Telegraph ⅝. In the afternoon the market broke and there was a decline of from ½ to 2½ per cent. from the highest point of the day. The immediate cause of the decline was rumors of riotous proceedings in New Orleans, which, however, were not substantiated up to the close of business. The uncertainty surrounding the election deters many from entering into new engagements and the failure of the Treasury officials to meet this week as was generally expected works injury to any speculation for a rise. The dullness of the coal trade, partly in sympathy with the conditions of business generally, causes the approaching auction sales to be viewed with fear that still lower prices will be made. North-western common declined from 55¾ to 55¼, preferred from 67 to 67¾, St. Paul common from 29½ to 18¾, preferred from 52¾ to 50¼, Lake Shore from 56¾ to 54¾, Rock Island from 100¼ to 99¾, Michigan Central from 43¾ to 41¾, Delaware and Hudson Canal from 70 to 68¾, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 72¾ to 71, New Jersey Central from 33½ to 33¼, New York Central from 102 to 101¾, Erie from 10¾ to 9¾, Ohio and Misstsippi from 6¾ to 5¾, Western Union from 72¾ to 72¼, and Pacific Mail from 24¼ to 24¼. In final sales there was a fractional recovery from the lowest point in a few instances. The market closed active, unsettled and lower. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 135,000 shares, of which 54,000 were Lake Shore, 2,700 Erie, 5,500 Northwestern, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 24,500 St. Paul, 4,300 Ohio and Mississippi, 5,800 Western Union, 6,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,700 New Jersey Central and 14,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
West. Union Tel	72¼	Rock Island	99¾
Quicksilver	10	St. Paul, com	29¾
Do. preferred	14	Do. preferred	50¾
Pacific Mail	24¼	Toledo & Wabash	6¾
Mariposa	2	Do. preferred	15
Do preferred	4	Ft. Wayne	101¼
Adams Express	107¼	Terre Haute	6¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	84½	Do. preferred	15
American Express	60¾	Chicago & Alton	97¾
United States Ex	57¾	Do. preferred	105
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Erie	9¾	Delaware & Hack	70¾
Do. preferred	16	Atlantic & P. Tel	15
Harlem	125	Indiana Central	3

Michigan Central	91¼	Atlantic & P. pref.	2
Panama	125	Burl'g'n & Quincy	113¾
Lake Shore	74½	Hannibal & St. Joe	12
Illinois Central	75¼	Union Pac. stock	59½
Cleve. and Pitts	94½	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Northwestern	54	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do preferred	87¾	Do. land grants	100¼
C., C. & I.	45	Do. S. F. bonds	90
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GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¼	New 5's	113¾
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5-20's, 1865, new	112¾	10-40's, registered	113¾
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	113¼	Currency 6's	123¾

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	45	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	44¾	Missouri 6's	101¼
Virginia, new	30		

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. H. Utility	7	Thorndike	7½
Tremont P.	10	Lawrence A X	14
Tremont A.	12		

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	Thorndike	7-8 10
Conestoga A A	7-8	Portsmouth	7-8 15
Conestoga A A	10	Conestoga	10 12½
" gold mill	14	Whittaker	14 25
" prem. A	14	Whittaker	14 20

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	21	Colored carp't chn	21
Ffne cotton	22	Fancy patterns	28
Cot'n bat	10@12½	Cotton twine	21

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 15.—Trade movement continued slow with commission houses, importers and jobbers. Cotton goods quiet but steady in demand. Clothiers operating more freely in cottonades. Prints remain quiet. Woolen goods a little more active. Dress goods, shawls and skirts quiet. Hosiery in moderate demand.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—Trade is improving, and many staple goods are steadily advancing in price. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty cor. :

Acid,		Magcal. ₱ oz	80
Acetic ₱ lb	12 @ 15	Carb ₱ lb	40
Nitric ₱ lb	10 @ 15	Muriate ₱ lb	40
Oxalic ₱ lb	20 @ 25	Morph sulphate ₱ oz	2 75
Sulphuric ₱ lb	2½@5	Nux Vol'a ₱ lb	1 10
Tartaric ₱ lb	75 @ 80	Oil,	
Alcoh

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

FOUND dead in a rebel ditch: The Democratic party.

THE foreign exports of Philadelphia last month, amounted to $4,342,005.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,038,814.

IT LOOKS as though the people had pulled the hide off the party of sham "reform."

EACH State may by law provide for filling an electoral vacancy caused by death in the interim of an election and the meeting of the electoral college.

GENERAL BUTLER will be a lively element in the next Congress. He knows exactly how to meet the rebel insolence so dominant in the present House of Representatives. BEN. HILL will have to sing small.

THE Brazilian Empire is holding an exciting election at the present time. Deputies—who are equivalent to members of the lower branch of our Congress—are being elected under a new law which has just come into operation for the first time.

THE aggregate values of grain and other shipments by sea from San Francisco have never before been so large as they were during the past month. The total value, according to the San Francisco *Call*, was $4,506,600. The shipments of treasure during the same time were $4,734,500.

ALLEGHENY gives HAYES 9,481 majority, which is very near what she gave LINCOLN and GRANT. Whatever may betide the Republicans of the country, at large, they cannot say that old Allegheny did not do her duty nobly. Her majority is that of a State, and it overtops that of any other county in the Union, except Philadelphia.

THE scarcity of freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad continues to such an extent that there is said to be only enough grain going forward to Philadelphia to supply the home trade, leaving the exporters out in the cold. At this rate, a large portion of the gain in grain exports for the first half of this year will be lost during the last half.

THE street railways of Philadelphia, as well as the steam railroads having termini in that city, are commencing to reduce the amount of the rolling stock to suit the reduced requirements of the traveling public in consequence of the closing of the Centennial Exhibition, and there is said to be a good deal of live stock for sale at very low values.

THE Springfield *Republican* concedes the election of HAYES, and adds the following gentle reminder to the losing party:

> It was the making Colorado a new State that has lost Mr. Tilden the Presidency. But for her three votes Mr. Tilden's 184 would be a majority of two, without either Florida, South Carolina or Louisiana. And it was the Democratic House of Representatives that did it!

THE absorbing interest of the political campaign being now well-nigh over, the COMMERCIAL will again be devoted to the more varied questions affecting the welfare and daily life of the community. In the future, as in the past, we shall strive to make it acceptable to those who read it for the news it contains, as well as to those who look to it for reasonable views on all the important concerns of society.

THE Philadelphia banks having their semi-annual dividend periods in November and May of each year have just announced their respective dividends for the last half year. The total amount of dividends is $739,500. Three of the banks passed. As compared with the last semi-annual dividend period, the capital of the several banks stands used from $14,440,000 to $14,-140,000. This has been caused by the National Bank of the Republic calling in within the past year three thousand shares of its stock.

A Democratic paper professes to quote DANIEL WEBSTER on Republicanism as follows:

> If ever the infernal fanatics get in power they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, bankrupt the country, and finally deluge it in blood.

As DANIEL WEBSTER died in 1852, and the Republican party was not organized until 1856, the above is clearly a forgery. It does not, beside, sound like WEBSTER. He never talked in that reckless way.

WE publish this morning a long article from the Washington *Chronicle*, evidently written by a lawyer, upon the subject of counting the electoral vote. It seems to us exhaustive of the subject, and the article will well repay perusal. It presents the case in all the aspects it is likely to assume, and its conclusions, from the writer's standpoint, are apparently impregnable. In the midst of the many speculations on the subject, it is well enough to get hold of an argument that states the matter clearly and opens up fairly the consequences that may flow from possible as well as probable complications.

THE British Government will not renew its contracts with the Cunard and Inman lines for the mail service to the United States, after the expiration of the present year. The Postmaster General will invite all the lines in the transatlantic trade to send in at the beginning of each month, a list of their sailings for that month, and a copy of the log of the three previous voyages. The authorities will thus be able to judge of the comparative time of the different voyages. The lines which make the quickest passages will receive the mails, and the privileged company will be paid for the actual weight of letters, newspapers and book packets they carry. The plan, in fact, is that which has been adopted in this country.

OWING, probably, or at least partially, to the excitement over the Presidential question, the shipment of grain, during the last week in October, fell off 500,000 bushels from the figures that had previously been quoted. Although the business of the year has been very bad, each of the grain centers outside of New York have increased their proportions. The following table from the *Public* shows the present ratio for the twenty-eight weeks ending October 28:

	1876.	Per ct.	1875.	Per ct.
New York.....	99,211,323	46.9	65,102,541	57.9
Philadelphia.....	17,675,340	8.3	9,625,765	8.8
Baltimore.....	15,877,595	12.6	8,178,572	7.3
Montreal.....	15,847,720	7.5	15,965,106	14.2
Boston.....	13,142,155	10.4	10,917,256	9.4
Portland.....	1,765,796	1.4	1,569,068	1.4
Total.....	126,247,179	100.0	112,388,580	100.0

AT THE present rate of increase the State of Rhode Island will within a very few years have more foreigners than natives. While the American born population of the State has increased 1,490 annually for the past ten years, or less than thirteen per cent., the Irish has increased 2,578 a year, and the whole foreign population 5,275 a year, or over eighty per cent. The Providence *Journal* says:

> It is noteworthy, and certainly ought to shut the mouths of the Democrats who have complained so much of the illiberality of the suffrage in Rhode Island, that their party has now become responsible for the restriction of the ballot, as the Republican towns generally voted for the suffrage amendment, Tuesday, and the Democratic ones against it.

IT IS thought that there is an abundance of fresh spring water under the city of New York. In 1872, in order to determine what kind of strata would have to be gone through to secure suitable rock foundation for proposed new bulkheads and piers, General MCCLELLAN made a number of experimental borings, and at one of these, alongside of pier 51, North river, a copious flow of fresh water was struck at eighty feet below the bottom of the river. The water rose with considerable force above both the rocks and superincumbent salt water. The discovery, though not thought important at the time, was deemed curious. It is considered probable by some that a great subterranean lake exists under the bed of the river, and that there need be no apprehension of the want of water in the future. The New York papers now direct the attention of the city authorities and scientific persons to the matter, with the suggestion that further experiments be made to ascertain whether there is such a treasure or not underlying Manhattan Island.

SOLDIERS' DISCHARGES.

We are frequently appealed to for information as to the steps necessary where a soldier's discharge paper has been lost, mislaid, burned or otherwise destroyed; but we had no idea, until reading the following, which we clip from an exchange, that there was so little care taken of these valuable papers by many of their owners:

> A movement has recently been inaugurated by the General Government looking to the gathering up of all soldiers' discharge certificates not now in the hands of the rightful owners, with a view to having them lodged in the War Office at Washington, as a measure of protection to the interests of the soldiers as well as to the Government. In pursuance of this plan the Government agents have recently been, and are at present at work in New York and other large cities, gathering statistics relating to papers of this character, locating them where they are massed in quantities and, in some cases, obtaining tolerably accurate invoices of the numbers and names of the parties to whom they were originally issued.
>
> The importance of such a measure is apparent when it is understood that a soldier's discharge certificate is, in one sense, a draft issued in advance upon the Treasury, it being the document of all others required by the Government officers in the settlement of claims made by the soldier or his heirs for back pay, clothing, bounty or pension money, and the only paper upon which a claim of this character can be properly based.
>
> It is estimated that there are in New York city upward of fifty thousand soldiers' discharge certificates that are not in possession of the rightful owners. They have been gathered from all parts of the State, and some of them have been brought from longer distances. Other metropolitan centers possess them in about an equal ratio, swelling the aggregate number in all parts of the country to hundreds of thousands. Every one of these papers can be made the base of a fictitious and fraudulent claim against the Government when presented by unprincipled parties having no rights of property in the papers whatsoever. In the hands of the brave and resolute men who shouldered the musket and carried the knapsack over every battlefield these papers would be secure from such fraud or attempted fraud. The trouble is that the soldier is liable to lose, and in thousands of instances they have lost their discharge papers. In other instances they have died leaving no heirs, and the discharge certificates have fallen into the hands of men who have not hesitated to use them for fraudulent purposes. This has been carried to such an extent as to render the subject one of serious thought upon the part of Government officers, and the movement looking to the bringing such papers into the custody of the United States has been the result. Once lodged in the War Office, they will forever cease to be the instruments of fraud in the hands of others.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The electors of President and Vice President meet in their respective States, at the State capitals, on the first Wednesday in December next, and proceed at once to cast the vote of the State. They then make up, sign and seal three certificates of the result, one of which is sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, one is sent by mail to the President of the Senate, at Washington city, and the other is sent to the same officer, by a special messenger, selected by each electoral college. These certificates must reach the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday in January, and on the second Wednesday in February, that officer is required by Article XII. of the Constitution, "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives" to "open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed." This is the constitutional provision, applicable to the counting of the electoral vote; and this would seem to be superior to and outside of all the rules of the two Houses upon the same subject.

The Democrats of the House claim, we understand, that the joint rules of the last Congress are still in force, and that the twenty-second joint rule gives to either House the power to object to the reception of the vote of any State, and that such objection is fatal to its being included in the count; but the Senate claims, and with all reason on its side, that the joint rules were not adopted by the present Congress, and that, consequently, there are no rules whatever to regulate the counting of the vote. This would throw the two Houses back upon the constitutional provision we have quoted as their only guide.

This constitutional provision, it will be noted, directs the President of the Senate to open the certificates of electoral votes in the presence of both Houses, "which votes shall then be counted." This seems to be imperative, and gives to neither House any control over the counting. The counting is a mere ministerial act, and after the certificates have been opened, the counting of the votes *must* be done as the certificates set them forth. The President of the Senate is the custodian of the certificates until they are opened, and is entrusted with the task of opening and reading them; when that is done, the two Houses have nothing to do but to add up the figures. The President of the Senate then announces the result, and if any one has a majority of all the votes, "he shall be the President."

THE last number of the *British Quarterly Review* contains an article which shows how triumphantly this country is conquering even the narrow spirit of English prejudice and misrepresentation. The film is evidently beginning to fall from the eyes of JOHN BULL. The writer of the article admits that "the times of ELIJAH POGRAM and JEFFERSON BRICK, if there ever were such times, are certainly over." He does not hesitate to rebuke the tendency among his countrymen to disparage this country, while others send sincere congratulations across the waters to the great republic in its first centennial year. There is nothing else Englishmen so much respect as "pluck" and success, and the writer says: "Valor has always been regarded as the true mark of a gentleman; and when this valor was displayed by the men of the Northern States in fighting for their homes and hearths, and in behalf of a grand and heroic cause; when after an unparalleled struggle, in which their opponents had nearly every advantage on their side, the North was victorious, there was a considerable change of opinion." He sketches in glowing terms what Americans have done in developing the resources of the country, building cities, railways, manufactories, and carrying into every corner the agencies of comfort and civilization. The Federal system of government is made the subject of deserved laudation, while some of the dangers besetting it are plainly pointed out. The charge of the Democrats that the Government is hopelessly corrupt, and that in this respect the country was never so badly off before, finds no countenance from the contributor to the *Review*. He says:

> If we were compelled to believe that corruption was closely allied with a republican form of government, it might, indeed cause grave misgivings as to the future. But, happily, there is no reason to believe this. The most corrupt European Government is the Russian, while from this the Swiss cantons are free. But American Democracy
>
> "Works all her folly up and casts it outward In the world's open view."
>
> In a large Democratic community, and with a free press of gigantic magnitude, all scandals come to light sooner than in another society. For many years New York and Washington have been assiduously washing their dirty linen in the full gaze of the European world.

Two great political lessons, the writer thinks, we have given, which are of especial importance to the mother country; these are concerning national education and the relations of church and State. Of the former he says:

> "These common schools and grammar schools are the peculiar glory of the American Republic, being, as they are, free and open to all. The nation expends annually for schools about $100,000,000, and in them are employed 220,000 teachers. The finest building in every village of the States and Territories is the public school. And it will be the lasting honor of New England that it was her first citizens, removed as they were from the life of men, and living amid lonely woods and on a rugged coast, with little more than the necessities of life, who had the wisdom to discover that, next to an earnest, genuine religious faith, nothing was so necessary for the new era that was coming to bless the world as a thorough education, reaching all members of the community, and permeating the entire body politic with a love for the choicest thoughts and the noblest deeds of all times.

OF ALL times this is the hour when good sense and good temper should constrain the editorial pen. He who, in the present crisis of national affairs, plays the part of an alarmist, or seeks to inflame partisan prejudice, deserves reprobation at the hands of all rightminded citizens. The hour calls for the utmost sobriety of journalistic utterance, yet the *Post*, in anticipation of Republican victories in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, raises a mad and violent outcry against Secretaries CHANDLER and CAMERON, and the Republican authorities of those States, charging that the latter can only be carried for the Republicans by fraud, and intimating that if HAYES shall be declared elected by their vote, resistance and revolution will inevitably follow. In its issue of yesterday it used the following language:

> We do not hesitate to say it [the situation] is grave—nay, more than that, it is threatening. Unless the patriotic people, regardless of party, in all parts of the country, rise in their majesty and might and compel these bad men, these jobbers with the nation's honor, these desperadoes who are bent on the rule and ruin policy, to abstain from the desperate plot in which they are engaged, the consequences will be terrible.

What ground has the *Post* for the statement, or the inference, that the election in those States has not been strictly legal and fair, so far as the Republicans are concerned? All of them have been Republican for years; with a fair vote, all of them would be Republican to-day by much larger majorities than they are reported to have given. It is, therefore, the baldest assumption to allege that they have been carried by fraud. Had they gone Democratic, there would have been the best of grounds for a suspicion that unfair and dishonest means had been used to secure such a result; and as a matter of fact, the only reports which have so far come from either State intimating a result to violence, such as the breaking of ballot boxes, interference with the registration and the like, for the purpose of affecting the result, show the attempts to have been made by Democrats. So far as now appears, the State laws have been in every case complied with by the local authorities; and not the slightest evidence of irregularity on the part of any Republican official has been presented. The whole trouble is that the Democratic managers are disappointed, and to cover their confusion they set up this cry of fraud, coupling with it threats of rebellion and war. It was in the same way the same party met the fact of LINCOLN'S election; but they make an egregious mistake if they suppose that the facts or figures as to the result in any State whatever, can be influenced or altered by blusters of this sort, which are as futile as they are contemptible.

HAS the great multiplication of labor-saving implements anything to do with the diminished employment for human labor? In some departments of trade it may have, while in others it certainly has not. The sewing machine is one of the most important of modern appliances for saving manual toil, and yet it is scarcely to be doubted that more men and women find employment in sewing than before the era of the sewing machine. The principal reason for this is, that all garments manufactured—and especially those for the use of women and children—are much more elaborately wrought than ever before. The "Biddy" of to-day will have more stitching and flouncing and braiding than the mistress of a generation ago, and the sewing machine has vastly increased rather than diminished the demand for this kind of labor. On the other hand, it is claimed by some political economists that many modern inventions curtail employment, notably the locomotive. The subject is discussed in a little volume entitled "Talks About Labor," by J. N. LARNED, of Buffalo. He quotes from DR. ENGEL, a German statistician, who has collected the statistics of the steam power of the world, to show that it has increased to about three million horse-power for stationary engines and ten million for locomotives. This is equivalent to the labor of 25,000,000 horses, which would require the cultivation of an area of soil capable of feeding 75,000,000 human beings. MR. LARNED thinks we find in this some explanation of the fact that the horses in the United States increased only fourteen per cent. between 1860 and 1870, against forty-four per cent. between 1850 and 1860. Most of this added fourteen per cent. in the last decade was of horses for pleasure purposes. MR. LARNED calculates that, as compared with the efficiency of human labor one hundred years ago, man's labor now in the production of clothing has been multiplied by ten, in the production of shelter by five, and in the production of food by four, and that upon the average the same number of laborers produce six times as much now as in 1776. It must be borne in mind, however, that the wants of society are multiplied as the facilities for supplying those wants are increased; and in order to get at the true statement of the case, it might be well for some political economist to calculate how far human labor would be benefited if the steam engine, the locomotive, the cotton gin, the power loom, the reaper and mower, the sewing machine and the hundred other labor saving inventions were put out of existence. The statistician would doubtless not proceed very far in this backward direction until he would discover that the present state of affairs is much better than any that could possibly have resulted from staying the hand of progress during the last century.

HON. CALEB CUSHING has given his views to a correspondent concerning some of the phases which the present Presidential election may possibly assume. He thinks it possible that the fourth of next March may arrive without a legal declaration of the election of a new Executive. Respecting which he says:

> In the contingency we are supposing the State governments do not intervene. The precise question is of the action of the Democratic majority of the present House of Representatives. Will they push the matter to the last extremity, that of keeping the count open and undecided until the 4th of March? I do not believe so. I do not think we have any reason to believe they will be guilty of such conduct, which, while unpatriotic to the last degree, would be insanely expedient in so far as regards their party interest. Nor, although the Constitution does not expressly provide that in case of non-election the existing President shall hold over until a new election shall have been duly effected, yet it would not be rash to argue that such is the implied meaning of the Constitution. Doctrines of public law, as illustrated in the State Constitutions, might well come in to raise such an implication on the face of the Constitution. In that event General Grant would continue to exercise the functions of President. If it be alleged that this is a violent construction of the Constitution, I reply that it would be a much more violent construction of the Constitution to maintain that it intended, in certain contingencies easy to suppose, the Government of the United States shall be left without any head—in what is called in some countries an acephalous condition. If any Democratic statesman skrinks from such a supposition he will shrink, in like manner, from forcing on such a contingency. In the event we are considering it would, in my opinion, be the right and duty of President Grant to summon immediately the new Congress, and it would be the duty of the new Congress to devise a remedy which, if not in literal conformity with any provision of the Constitution, yet should observe its spirit and approximate as nearly as possible to its letter. There is a law higher than all written constitutions: it is the law of self-existence, and that would be the law incumbent upon the two Houses of Congress.

THERE have been two occasions in which the election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. In 1800 THOMAS JEFFERSON received seventy-three votes for President, AARON BURR seventy-three, JOHN ADAMS sixty-five, C. C. PINCKNEY sixty-four, JOHN JAY one. The electoral vote for JEFFERSON and BURR being equal no choice was made, and the House of Representatives proceeded to ballot for President. On the thirty-sixth ballot ten States voted for JEFFERSON, four for BURR, and two blank. JEFFERSON was declared elected President and BURR Vice President. This was a memorable contest, and caused intense excitement. Up to that date the States cast votes for two candidates for President, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, the next highest Vice President. In 1804 and since, the vote was cast as now for President and Vice President. In 1824 ANDREW JACKSON received ninty-nine electoral votes for President, JOHN Q. ADAMS eighty-four, W. H. CRAWFORD forty-one, HENRY CLAY thirty-seven, while JOHN C. CALHOUN received one hundred and eighty-two votes for Vice President. The election of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. ADAMS received the votes of thirteen States, JACKSON seven, and CRAWFORD four. ADAMS was declared elected President. There have been some unusual things developed in the electoral vote. In 1860, New Jersey divided her vote, giving four to LINCOLN and three to DOUGLAS. In 1864, one elector, from Nevada, died, and there was no one appointed in his place. In 1872, the votes of Louisiana and Arkansas were not counted. Of the GREELEY votes, eighteen were cast for B. GRATZ BROWN, forty-two for T. A. HENDRICKS, two for CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, and one for DAVID DAVIS, of Illinois. Georgia gave six votes for BROWN, two for JENKINS, and three for GREELEY. The votes for GREELEY were not counted, he having died before the opening of the returns. The largest electoral vote ever cast for one man was for GRANT in 1872.

THE question as to which of the two parties will have control of the next House of Representatives, is still an open and unsettled one. The Republicans are reported to have gained one in Oregon, two in California, one in New Jersey, two in New York, one in Colorado, one in Kansas, three (probably four) in Missouri, four in Illinois, four in Indiana, five in Ohio, nine in Pennsylvania, two in Michigan, two in Massachusetts, one in Iowa, one in Louisiana, and one in Arkansas—in all thirty-nine. This would give us the House by one majority, if we lose none in the Southern States. In any event the House will be very close.

The following table has been made up from the best sources of information at present available:

STATES.	Next Congress. Rep.	Next Congress. Dem.	Present Congress. Rep.	Present Congress. Dem.
Alabama	1	7	2	6
Arkansas	1	3	....	4
California	3	1	3	1
Colorado	1	....	1	....
Connecticut	1	3	1	3
Delaware	....	1	....	1
Florida	1	....	1	....
Georgia	1	9	1	9
Illinois	11	8	6	13
Indiana	9	4	5	8
Iowa	9	2	8	1
Kansas	3	....	2	1
Kentucky	1	9	....	10
Louisiana	1	2	3	3
Maine	5	....	5	....
Maryland	....	6	....	6
Massachusetts	9	2	6	5
Michigan	6	....	6	3
Minnesota	3	....	3	....
Missouri	3	10	....	13
Mississippi	....	6	1	5
Nebraska	1	....	1	....
Nevada	1	....	1	....
New Hampshire*	1	2	2	2
New Jersey	5	2	2	5
New York	19	14	17	16
North Carolina	1	7	1	7
Ohio	12	9	7	11
Oregon	1	....	1	....
Pennsylvania	19	8	16	16
Rhode Island	2	....	2	....
South Carolina	1	4	5	....
Tennessee	2	6	1	6
Texas	....	6	....	6
Vermont	3	....	3	....
Virginia	1	8	3	6
West Virginia	....	3	....	3
Wisconsin	6	2	5	3
Total	170	140	110	183

*New Hampshire elects three Congressmen next March. The present delegation stands one Republican and two Democrats.

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The following Congressmen have been elected in this State:

1. Chas. P. Freeman, R.	15. E. Overton, R.
2. Charles O'Neill, R.	16. John J. Mitchell, R.
3. Sami. J. Randall, D.	17. M. Campbell, R.
4. W. D. Kelley, R.	18. T. M. Mahon, R.
5. Alfred C. Harmer, R.	19. Levi Maish, D.
6. William Ward, R.	20. L. A. Mackey, D.
7. W. N. Evans, R.	21. Jacob Turney, D.
8. Hiester Clymer, D.	22. Russell Errett, R.
9. A. Herr Smith, R.	23. T. Bayne, R.
10. Samuel J. Bridges, D.	24. W. A. Shallenberger, R.
11. Francis A. Collins, D.	
12. H. B. Wright, D.	25. H. White, R.
13. J. D. Cessna, R.	26. M. T. Thompson, R.
14. Jno. W. Killinger, R.	27. J. L. Watson, R.

The above list shows 19 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The present delegation, including one elected on Tuesday in the twenty-first district to fill a vacancy, stands 9 Republicans to 18 Democrats. So there is a net gain of 9 Republicans, though one or two districts are close.

NOTHING more clearly shows the intelligence and enterprise of the principal cities of the country than postoffice statistics. The annual report of the Superintendent of the free delivery system of the Postoffice Department, now in the hands of the Government Printer, contains some very interesting features of this kind. The operations of the carrier system in totals were as follows for the year ending June 30, 1876: Number of offices, 87; number of letter carriers, 2,269; number of letters and postal cards delivered, 288,418,765; number of newspapers delivered, 80,675,040; number of letters and postal cards collected, 234,230,582; number of newspapers collected, 28,483,086; number of pieces handled per carrier, 278,438. Total cost of service, $1,981,186; average cost per piece in mills, 3.13; amount of postage received on local matter, $2,065,562; excess of receipts for local postage over total cost of free carrier service, $84,375. These figures prove that the service is more than sustained by the local postage, or postage on drop letters alone, and show a fair increase over the previous year. Pittsburgh had 34 carriers during that period, who handled 6,625,127 pieces, an average of 194,357 to each carrier. The cost of the service during the same period, including all expenses, was $27,728 24, or an average of $815 54 per carrier. With one or two exceptions, in more populous centers, the Pittsburgh service was managed more economically than in any other city in the country. The New Orleans service was the most expensive, and the Chicago service the least costly. The following table shows the number of pieces collected, and the number distributed, with the amount of postage paid on local matter or drop-letters:

CITIES.	Pieces of mail matter collected.	Pieces of mail matter delivered.	Total amount of postage collected.
Albany	4,196,741	2,176,074	$ 8,715 05
Baltimore	9,401,881	7,998,191	30,314 51
Brooklyn	9,784,420	4,547,707	43,874 25
Buffalo	6,331,244	3,826,676	12,224 49
Chicago	27,940,089	27,644,632	78,012 87
Cincinnati	10,654,883	5,205,887	47,838 17
Cleveland	7,676,692	3,669,981	17,366 72
Detroit	7,811,686	3,828,574	15,753 20
Indianapolis	4,956,296	2,132,889	11,577 75
Louisville	4,598,481	2,728,324	9,745 20
Milwaukee	4,814,893	2,265,546	15,208 37
New Orleans	2,961,546	3,284,533	10,626 59
New York	73,709,370	69,570,883	260,240 20
Philadelphia	48,604,197	36,288,052	294,222 29
Pittsburgh	4,877,108	3,247,619	18,105 52
Rochester	4,220,347	2,555,488	10,015 90
San Francisco	6,972,209	6,466,917	46,425 78
Toledo	2,380,119	1,629,231	4,785 76
Troy	3,098,874	1,594,731	7,455 20
Washington	4,650,881	2,331,143	20,226 41

NEW Orleans is the only city where the collections are more than the deliveries. Some very interesting speculations may be founded upon these figures.

IT APPEARS that the Norwegian ministry in this country are, for the most part, educated at the German Lutheran College, St. Louis, which is thoroughly Southern in its principles, and is even now advocating slavery as a Divine institution. It seems, also, that the Norse Evangelical Luthern congregation of Decorah, Iowa, have decided to establish a permanent parish school, that their children may obtain the necessary instruction without being obliged to attend the American public schools. This cannot be considered otherwise than as a hostile declaration against the American public schools, and we are astonished that any portion of so intelligent a people as the Norwegians should come to a decision which is so clearly in opposition to the spirit of our institutions, which cannot help disturbing the community in which they reside, and must also have injurious results in the culture of their children. The public school is the corner-stone of our Republic, and the establishment of such schools as the one above mentioned is a very grave error. In Decorah there are not less than ten different churches and sects represented, but it would be a remarkable state of society if none of these would have their elementary schools in common. There can be no doubt that the movement leads directly toward Rome, and it ought not to be successful. The common school should be protected to the last. If the Norse speech cannot be preserved except through the withdrawl of Norse children from the public schools, then let the Norse speech go its way, and if——which we do not believe—the Lutheran Church cannot advance among us without resort to the same course, then let the Lutheran Church also decay. There is no danger, however, to be apprehended from either, and our Norse fellow-citizens, in cottage and cabin all over the country, should guard the common school as the apple of their eye. It is the chief corner-stone of our free institutions.

THE degradation and wretchedness of the poor in England seem to be beyond remedy. Intoxication and crime are said to be largely on the increase, notwithstanding that that country spent $800,000,000, gold, in one year, lately, for religious charities alone, and that she is always proverbially active to ameliorate the condition of her "lower classes." The difficulty cannot all lie in want of work. England and Ireland are both rich producing countries, especially the latter, which has only a little over a million more of people in it than the city of London. Moreover, homes in city and country, and farms and gardens are reported to be crying out everywhere for competent help. What, then, is the difficulty? One cause of it, at least, is not hard to find. Switzerland, whose people are as happy, and free and respectable as any in the world, spends five times as much for education as she does for charity, while England spends five times as much for charity as she does for education. The London *Telegraph*, in a recent article on charities and pauperism, says:

> The entail of pauperism which has descended to us is largely owing to the vast accumulation of endowed charities which our pious ancestors, with the best intentions, established throughout the kingdom. But the study of the social ideas which prevailed in their times leads to the conclusion that the doctrine of helping the poor to help themselves had not yet begun to be recognized. It will take generations, perhaps, before a certain stratum of the population entirely recovers from the chronic tendency to lean on eleemosynary assistance, which this mistaken beneficence of the past has engendered.

Yet the *Telegraph*, in common with all the leading papers of England, is in the constant habit of speaking of the charities of England as the chief "glory" of that country. This evil of encouraging, through charities, whole races of idlers and paupers is beginning to press closely upon us, also, and sooner or later we shall have to learn that reforms for evils which have become chronic lie deeper than the healing which to-day's gifts can give, and that no man can be really reformed without his own help and co-operation. To compel him to it is the part of true charity. To compel him to an action against his will or conviction is to make a hypocrite of him, and the moment the force is withheld he goes back into greater errors than before.

DURING the season just closing the lake navigation interests have suffered great depression. The rates for carrying wheat and corn from Chicago to Buffalo reached the lowest point ever known, and the business did not pay a profit. The trade on the Erie Canal has also proved unremunerative, the average rate for wheat and corn, during the latter part of the season, having been less than six cents from Buffalo to New York, of which three cents go to the State for toll. This low rate is owing to the sharp railway competition, which has enabled shippers to get their grain to the seaboard at about water rates, to say nothing of the saving in time. The tonnage of vessels employed in the coastwise, lake and river commerce has been very large—greater than the domestic tonnage of any other nation in the world; but we should have failed to hold possession of it for our own craft had not the national statutes made it exclusively a domestic monopoly. This prohibitory law has been much censured and denounced by free traders and advocates of foreign interests. But, as the Philadelphia *North American* shows, it has been the salvation of American shipbuilding and ship owning, and has fostered our commerce to an extent that is but little understood by our own people. Our domestic tonnage would have been by this time far greater than it is but for the competition to which it has been subjected from the railroads. The ultimate result of this competition is still a problem. But it is probable that however great the business of the railways may become the rapid growth of business and population must always afford employment for both land and water lines. The greatest portion of the domestic tonnage is still that of the Atlantic seaboards, which equals all the rest combined.

WHY this rush to Louisiana, from all parts of the country, on the part of leading Democrats? What have they to do with the result in that State? Is not Louisiana a "sovereign" State, able to manage her own affairs in her own way? Are the returns of an "independent" State to be manipulated by Tammany ballot-box stuffers and other Democratic experts in election swindles? And if this is not the mission of these Democratic leaders, what takes them to New Orleans in such a hurry? Do they need to be assured that the people of the country will not stand tamely by and see themselves swindled out of the electoral vote of that or any other State? If TREVANION must die, then three million of muscular men will know the reason why. Better keep your hands off, gentlemen. On this point the Chicago *Tribune* well says:

> It was reported last evening that General Corse, of this city, had gone to New Orleans to assist in "correcting" the count in Louisiana. There is inflammable material enough already in New Orleans without any contributions from the Northern Democracy, whose presence there cannot possibly do any good and may do a great deal of harm. If General Corse has no other errand he should stay at home and patiently await the result. This looking southward of Tildenites from the North looks like an attempt to gain by intimidation and force that which was lost at the ballot-box, and if Democrats rush to the rescue, why not Republicans as well? The result of the election in Louisiana can be determined without Northern interference, and General Corse and everybody else will do well to keep at home and mind their own business.

THERE is not the slightest doubt that on a full and fair vote of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, all of these States are decisively Republican, and that if the Democrats have carried either one of them, it has been done by terrorism, violence and fraud. According to the census of 1870 the population of these States stood:

	White.	Colored.
South Carolina	289,667	415,814
Florida	96,057	91,068
Louisiana	362,065	364,210

It is thus shown that in South Carolina and Louisiana the blacks outnumbered the whites, while in Florida they fell but little short. But in addition to the colored vote there is a considerable white Republican vote in each of these States. The white Republican vote of Louisiana may be fairly estimated at 15,000, and that of Florida and South Carolina at 10,000 each. It is evident, therefore, that on anything like a fair vote and honest count all three of these States are decidedly Republican. And their later votes confirm this view. In 1872 South Carolina gave 49,587 majority for GRANT, Florida gave him 2,336 majority, and Louisiana 14,634, while in 1874 South Carolina elected a Republican Governor by 11,589 majority. In 1872 Florida elected a Republican Governor by 1,599 majority, and in 1874 gave 1,054 Republican majority for Congressmen. Hence, an honest canvass in those States will certainly show majorities for HAYES, unless intimidation and murder have kept back the colored voters from the polls.

THE Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing on election day, said—and it is a suggestive indication of the peculiar kind of "reform" that would have followed TILDEN'S accession to the Presidency:

> It is generally understood that, in that event, there will be a general cleaning out. I do not believe a Democratic administration will have one hundred Republicans in the departments one hour after the fourth of March, and there are at least five hundred Democrats and old Whigs in office here, to-day, men who have never pretended to be Republicans, but are good clerks, and have been allowed to remain. Probably some of these Democrats will be allowed to remain, but not all. The very fact that four Republican administrations have tolerated them will be regarded as *prima facie* evidence that they are not sufficiently partisan for the new Administration. If Tilden is elected, we shall, so far as the inferior offices are concerned, see a lovely specimen of "civil service reform," or I am no prophet. The South is poor and hungry. It is crowded with starving politicians, and they are going to have the lion's share of the departmental offices. The thrifty, progressive, church-going young men from the North, who make up the most of the army officeholders in this city, will have to give way to a very different class, and it will make a great change in Washington society.

As to the relations of church and State, the following will sound strange to many an English ear:

> The separation of church and State is the great contribution of America to political science. Coleridge was wrong in saying that America had done nothing for mankind in the domain of political philosophy. If she had done only this, she would demonstrated conclusively that neither church nor State suffers from this political separation. She has proved beyond dispute that religion can not only subsist, but can provide for the spiritual wants of rich and poor alike, of learned and ignorant, of the inhabitants of great cities, of country villages, and of small communities, of settlers far removed from civilized life, without any support from the secular power. In no other nation at this hour is religion such a mighty force as in the United States. There are 70,000 churches, and to the wishes and opinions of both the members and pastors of these churches great respect is paid by the secular press.

THE prevalent belief in England that Russia intends to conquer India, and fighting her way to Bagdad, threaten the English upon the Persian Gulf, is combated by the London *Spectator* with the answer that the Russian object is not India at all. It says:

> We do not believe that the Russian object in Asia is India, holding that her conquests, so far as they are not fortuitous, like many of our own conquests in India, are intended rather to enable her to attack Persia, and though Persia, Turkey, from behind; but accepting the idea that she desires to reign in India, how does the possession of Constantinople advance her end? She must move towards the Persian Gulf, and she would have to conquer a larger extent of territory and more numerous populations than she has, as matters now stand.
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> This would indicate that the Empire of China, with its enormous wealth and resources, is more attractive to the Russian bear than India.

IT appears that the reports heretofore published concerning the ravages of the yellow fever in Savannah only partially indicated the dreadful truth. Official statistics show that the total deaths from that disease, from September 1st to October 28th, aggregated 817. From other diseases there were 389 deaths, making a total mortality during that time of 1,197. The total daily average of deaths during that time was 20. Of whites, 863 died; of negroes, 324. Among the dead were two doctors, seven apothecaries' assistants, seven policemen, two Protestant clergymen, and five Sisters of Charity. The money loss of the city during this period is estimated at one million three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which includes 50,000 bales of cotton, diverted to Charleston and other places.

THE New York *Mail* speaks the simple truth when it says that had the Republican party courageously and faithfully done its duty toward the colored voters of the South, the past four years, there is no chance to doubt that Mississippi and Alabama, as well as South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, would have chosen HAYES electors last Tuesday. Whatever of anxiety may now be felt by Republicans as to the risk of our being cheated out of the votes of either of the three latter States, should lead them to review the past, and to inquire whether a fearless fidelity to our obligations to the freed-men would not have been the best policy, as well as the most worthy of the party that has always been successful in proportion as it has had the courage of its convictions.

THE recent "hard times," now happily almost over, were fruitful in benefits as well as in hardships. The decrease of foreign imports to this country during the expired nine months of the current year amounted to $62,100,000, compared with the same months of 1875. The single item of coffee shows a decrease of nearly $8,500,000, while the decrease in gums is over $500,000; in hides for shoes, etc., nearly $3,500,000; in cotton manufactures nearly $1,500,000, and there is a large decrease in rags for the manufacture of paper, tin and zinc plates for building, shawls, silks, wires, watches, hair, cigars and many other things. A saving in most of these articles injures no one